

THE TIMES Tomorrow

The same generation Has the angry young man gone to ground, and if so, for how long?

Black glamour: Fashion finds Paris glittering, but simple black wins the applause

Turning point: Gerald Kaufman claims the public's tolerance of Mrs Thatcher has snapped and her reign is over

Right talk: The British team, gold medal hopefuls, compete in the Olympic three-day event

Portfolio

Nine people share the weekly £20,000 Portfolio prize and two share the daily £2,000 prize. Details, page 2; Portfolio list, page 18; rules, back page.

New rule on jets will cut fares

A change in the rule for twin-jet flying, which is expected next year, will lead to cheaper air fares and a big expansion in low-cost holidays from Britain to the United States, Africa and India. For the first time the jets will be allowed to make long over-ocean flights without keeping within 90 minutes of airports.

Pit strike 'costs £60m a week'

The miners' strike, which is now entering its twenty-first week, is costing Britain £60m a week, according to an estimate by the British Coal Corporation.

Oil barter adds to pressure

A barter deal under which Saudi Arabia will buy 10 new Boeing jets from Rolls-Royce engines for \$1 billion in oil, is being seen as one of the factors behind world oil price instability and consequently the pressure on the value of sterling and gold.

Win for Jaguar

A Jaguar XJS has won the demanding 24-hour race for saloon cars at the Spa-Francorchamps circuit in Belgium, in the week which will see the selling of the company into private ownership.

Straw burning

The National Society for Clean Air said that Britain's straw-burning controls on farmers were inadequate and that a complete ban was necessary.

Child access

A group has been set up by a grandmother who wants grand-children to have legal rights to see their grandchildren after the parents separate.

Gibraltar link

The Spanish Foreign Minister said an official visit to Spain by the Queen was dependent on progress towards a satisfactory agreement on Gibraltar.

House values

Home improvements are unlikely to raise the value of a house. A survey has found the cost of the work is rarely recovered in the sale.

Leader, page 13

Government on course, Whitehall efficiency

Letters: On barristers' monopoly from Mr C.R. McEwen and others; Central America from Mr R.J. Vincent; divorce from the Reverend J. Bradford; Features, pages 18-19

Guatemala: villagers in an ideological crossfire; the Moones fight back; Ferdinand Mount blows the great spying secret; Spectrum: the man who made male models macho. Monday Page: baby book book. Obituary, page 14

Mr George Gallup

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Unions seek TUC campaign to defeat Thatcher

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A public campaign to defeat the Conservative Government and restore Labour to office is proposed in a politically highly-charged agenda for the Trades Union Congress in five weeks' time.

Sympathetic industrial action in support of those who defy the 1980 and 1982 Employment Acts now looks like becoming official TUC policy, and left-wing Civil Service union leaders are urging the merits of a one-day general strike.

A significant shift away from last year's mood of "new realism" - a working relationship with Mrs Margaret Thatcher's administration - is evident in the policy motions coming up from the unions in the wake of battles with Mr Eddie Shah, the newspaper proprietor, and with the Government over demonization at the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham.

Postal workers are also calling for the return of a Labour government, and Mr Bill Keys, general secretary of Sogat '82, insisted last night: "I make no apologies for saying that the new realism has died a death."

Mr Keys, chairman of the TUC's Employment Policy and Organization Committee, predicted that policy initiatives aimed at reinforcing the unions' opposition to Government industrial relations law would be adopted at the Congress in Brighton. "We will be inviting the movement to defy the law," he said. "Some unions will not want to; but I think that is what we are asking."

Spent '82, the largest print union, is calling on the Congress in September to tell the TUC general council "in conjunction with the Labour Party, to mount, as a matter of urgency, a public campaign to bring about the defeat of this Conservative Government".

This revisionally-moderate National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers further calls on all unions and their members to "work for the creation of a climate that will ensure the election of a Labour Government at the earliest opportunity."

Several militant unions have tabled demands for a reaffirmation of the 1982 Wembley conference decision which, of-ficed official TUC support for unions coming into conflict with the Government's labour laws. The general council comes under strong criticism for failing to back the National Graphical Association in its defiance of the Prior and Tobitt legislation, and the TUC's general secretary, Mr Len Murray, is the target of strong condemnation at the hands of the moderate National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shooters (Nacods).

The largest Civil Service union, the Civil and Public Services Association, takes the argument even further, arguing: "It is impossible to appease this Government. They are committed to a merciless attack on trade unions and the jobs and conditions of our members. We have no alternative but to fight back."

The TUC general council must be prepared positively to encourage supportive strike action for unions that find themselves in trouble, the CPSA says, either by calling for shutdowns in the industries

Continued on back page, col 1



Lucinda Green parades the Union Jack at the head of the British contingent. (Photograph: Ian Stewart).

Olympic display wins hearts in Los Angeles

From David Miller, Los Angeles

If the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games was any yardstick for the next fortnight's sporting festival, we will come to be grateful and not cynical that a private Los Angeles committee of volunteers accepted the daunting burden when the only other candidate city, Tehran, failed to come to the line.

The United States may carry much of the conscience of the modern world, but now, with a Hollywood zap which acclaimed friendliness more than vulgarity, Los Angeles welcomed 140 nations with an open-heartedness which so graciously meant "have a nice day". A three-hour display was often stunningly spectacular, yet never boastful, an exposition of the remarkable kaleidoscope of ethnic races and cultures which have made America great.

It was a pageant in which the overriding theme was of a community with a zest for life and progress, which no smug European should scorn: from the immigrant settlers with their wagons, the negroes emerging from subservience, through to the twentieth-century extravaganza of music, dance and technology. The older world, bred on history and tradition, could not remain unmoved when assailed by 750 trumpets, drums and trombones of the All American Marching Band playing Prima's Sing, Sing with unaltered exultation.

It was, above all, a ceremony memorable for its sense of social justice. When the jet planes had finished their sky-writing, and the 84 grand pianos had paid tribute to Gershwin when the thousands of gymnasts had unleashed the youthful energy which is the voice of the nation, the bands had played, and the 140 teams had paraded with echoing cheers for the Communists from Romania and China; when the crowd, with no more than a five-second count-down practice, had unknowingly suddenly produced a canopy of international flags with 90,000 individually held coloured sheets which upstaged the carefully-rehearsed Russian display in Moscow; when the huge American team had made its disordered, extrovert entry, and the American President had fluffed the order of his 18-word formal opening speech.

Olympic reports and results, page 19

there came the moment which two and a half billion television viewers awaited: the lighting of the flame.

Half a century ago Jesse Owens, a poor cotton-family black, had been obliged to enter stadiums by the side door, even after he had become the greatest Olympian of this century in Berlin. Now, into a hushed coliseum with the sun's sinking rays illuminating the Olympic flag, and the golden letters, GAMES OF THE XXIII OLYMPIAD, ran Owen's grand-daughter Gina Hemphill.

Bearing the torch which had wound its way along 10,000 miles of America, she lapped the track once, side-stepping competitors with cameras, to pass the torch to Rafer Johnson, decathlon champion

Continued on back page, col 4

CBI chief starts drive against union militancy

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's business leaders today launched a new offensive against trade union militancy in a move that is certain to be interpreted as a concerted attempt to prevent further outbreaks of strike action in sympathy with the miners.

Sir Terence Becken, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, issued a rallying call to employers. He said: "If we are to avoid a slide into raging inflation, we must ensure that we do not when strikes are called, employers must speak out with a vigour that matches that of the strikers themselves."

The CBI clearly believes that after the rapid settlement of the docks strike, but with the increasing probability of the miners' dispute drifting on towards the autumn, it must take the initiative and nip in the bud any more potentially damaging strikes.

Employers, Sir Terence said, should be frank with their employees speaking out in clear language the threat to their industry and their jobs.

"They must get the message into the newspapers, on to the television screens and into the headquarters of the unions to which their workers belong with willful clarity."

He added: "Too many so-called industrial disputes are really not disputes at all - they are local differences that have been allowed to get out of hand. The reasons for this are sometimes political."

The mentality that allowed a minor strike, quickly settled locally, to boil over into a national stoppage in which the victims were members of the union that called it was hard to comprehend. The docks strike, he said, was "a self-inflicted shot in the foot that we can surely do without."

The strike, he said, was the very next breath we are being told of union leaders' concern about where the new jobs are to come from. They could make a start by better protecting the ones we have now.

Pictures and television shots of fearful, holiday-makers stopped on the way to the Mediterranean produce an outcry about the infringement of personal liberty. It is only when the lorry drivers rebel and there is a threat of higher food prices that the public gets the message.

In contrast, Sir Terence remarked, the liquidation of small firms went almost unnoticed.

Tomorrow the CBI will publish the results of its latest quarterly industrial trends survey. Those are expected to confirm that business optimism remains strong in the face of the pits stoppage.

Ministers resist MI5 inquiry

By Julian Haviland, Peter Hennessy and Stewart Tendler

Calls for a wide-ranging inquiry into alleged Soviet penetration of the British secret services since 1945 will be flatly resisted by senior members of the Government, according to ministers yesterday.

The allegations arose from claims made in television two weeks ago by Mr Peter Wright, a former MI5 officer who took part in the investigation of the case of Sir Roger Hollis, director-general of MI5 from 1956 to 1965.

The allegations are being dismissed in Whitehall and some sectors of the intelligence community as "old hat". Mr Wright has been accused of merely recycling aging material.

But Sir Anthony Kershaw, Conservative MP for Stroud and chairman of the all-party Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, said he had found a 160-page dossier compiled by Mr Wright to be "alarming reading".

Sir Anthony, who read the dossier at the weekend, said he would decide before Parliament rose on Wednesday whether to press the Prime Minister for an inquiry. Such an inquiry could cause difficulties because Mr Wright, who lives in Australia, would run the risk of prosecution under the Official Secrets Acts if he returned to Britain.

The Prime Minister has made it clear that Mr Wright will not be granted immunity from prosecution. His actions, which could be considered a breach of section two of the 1911 Act forbidding unauthorized disclosure, will be discussed today when Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General, meets Sir Thomas Hetherington, former Director of Public Prosecutions.

However, ministers are aware that the Security Commission's investigation of the case of Michael Bettaney - the MI5 man jailed earlier this year for trying to spy for the Soviet Union - could eventually revive questions about the efficacy of counter-intelligence.

Four members of the Com-

Noraid man may defy Ulster ban

From Richard Ford Belfast

A leader of an American-based Provisional IRA fund-raising group hinted yesterday that he would enter Northern Ireland in spite of a banning order by the Home Secretary.

Mr Martin Galvin, publicity director of the Northern Aid Committee (Noraid), has no right of appeal against an exclusion order issued by Mr Leon Brittan under the Immigration Act, 1971.

The order was made after Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, reminded the Home Secretary of remarks made by Mr Galvin during a visit to Easter. He is said to have commented that he was encouraged by a Provisional IRA attack in Londonderry in which a soldier was killed.

Secret talks denial, page 2

Peking puts Howe out of sight for talks

From David Bonavia Peking

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, will meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British Foreign Secretary, today in the sequestered New Hai complex of lakeside villas used as residences by Chinese leaders, to which few foreigners ever gain access.

Normally meetings with foreign statesmen are conducted in the Great Hall of the People.

The invitation to Sir Geoffrey to come to Zhong Nan Hai suggests that unusually difficult problems have surfaced in the Anglo-Chinese negotiations on the future of Hongkong, which he is here to discuss.

The surprise disclosure was made yesterday by a Foreign Office spokesman, who also said Sir Geoffrey spent Sunday afternoon working in his guest house in western Peking, while two separate teams of British officials discussed contentious points with Chinese negotiators.

The Chinese arrangements for Sir Geoffrey's meeting with leaders here have been unusually fluid, suggesting that the chance of his meeting Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman and effective leader of the country, on Tuesday, may depend on the progress of his talks with Mr Zhao.

The flexible schedule of discussions suggests that there is still considerable disagreement over details of the final form of the Anglo-Chinese agreement aimed at transferring sovereignty over Hongkong to China in 1997, which Peking wants to see concluded by September at the latest.

British officials have questioned this time-frame insisting that a "cease-fire" must be sought in preference to an early one. The basic differences revolve around the political institutions which should be set up to promote quasi-democratic government in Hongkong before 1997.

China says it will allow the territory's capitalist economy and British-style legal system to remain more or less intact for 50 years after 1997, but Britain would like to guarantee that by drawing up a relatively detailed handover agreement, rather than a vague one.

Police authorities to stay intact, says Brittan

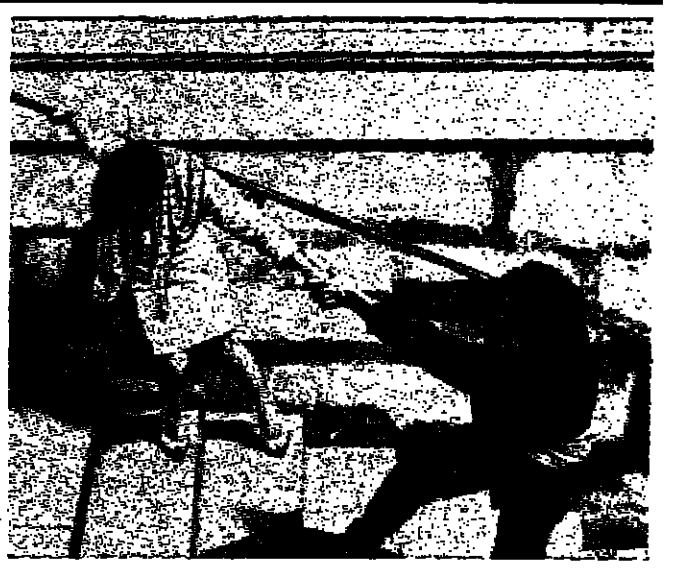
By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Conservative MPs concerned about effective policing have been given private assurances by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, that powers which would allow the break up of police authorities in the metropolitan counties will never be used.

The powers are to be taken in the Bill to abolish the six English metropolitan county councils and the Greater London Council, which is likely to dominate the session of Parliament beginning in November.

They have been included in the draft of the abolition Bill prepared on the instructions of Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, at the urging of Conservative-controlled metropolitan districts.

Many Conservative council-



YOU CAN'T KEEP A LADY AWAY FROM THE TOP DESIGNER SALES!

Drought triggers fears of river nitrate pollution

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A warning that nitrate levels in rivers throughout much of Britain will rise above water safety limits is contained in an assessment of the drought to be submitted to the Department of the Environment tomorrow by government scientific advisers.

High nitrate pollution is regarded as an inevitable consequence of any heavy rainfall between now and October, as agricultural fertiliser not absorbed by crops on water-parched land drains off. Preparations need to be made for babies to get bottled water since the nitrates can be converted into nitrites which are highly poisonous to young children. In adults, the concern is over the formation of nitrosamines in the body.

Water purification plant is not able to remove all nitrates. Additional expensive apparatus, which the water authorities refer to as tertiary level treatment processes, would be needed to neutralize the substances.

The water boards are already trying to keep nitrate levels within recommended limits by mixing water from different sources. For example, water from the Thames and the Lea rivers are mixed to get the necessary dilution.

Both rivers are susceptible to high nitrate levels at certain times. Last year, for example, the mid Thames had a high level.

Arguments on the need to invest in extra purification plant are among those controversies that began with the last drought eight years ago. One of the disputes is over the British Government's opposition to an EEC directive that would cut by

present drought differs from the last one, but why it is a potentially more serious condition.

In fact, the last drought extended from May, 1975, to August, 1976, giving the driest 16 months since records began in 1727.

The present drought is still technically a regional one. Sharp differences exist when comparing the areas that felt the first impact of the drought eight years ago and those suffering now, in the South-west, south Wales and Cumbria.

Previously it was the Eastern counties and Southern counties that felt the early effects of drought.

The present need is to shift water this year from the East to the West, whereas eight years ago the calls for a national water grid was to get more water from the West to the East.

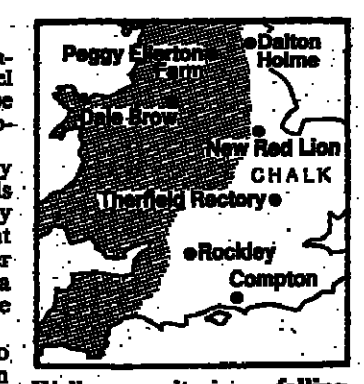
In absolute terms, there is no water shortage. The immense fine-grained chalk structures below the Southern and Eastern counties and coarse-grained Triassic sandstone stretching across the middle of the country hold vast stores.

Although it would be costly, extra pumping capacity could reach much deeper into these structures.

Instruments on observation wells in the main pumping areas show that in chalk reservoirs the levels drop by about 30 metres and in sandstone by about five metres as a result of seasonal fluctuations.

But measurements now show levels reached in August, 1976, when the falls were up to 10 metres below those usually recorded.

Temperatures soar, page 3



Wells monitoring falling water levels.

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South Wales miners to hear judgment on alleged contempt today

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The miners' strike, which today goes into its twenty-first week with south Wales union leaders facing commitment for contempt, is costing Britain £60m a week, according to City analysts.

In the High Court in London, Mr Justice Park will give judgment this morning on an application by two road haulage firms for alleged contempt of an injunction forbidding interference with lorries taking supplies to Llanwrtyd steel-works.

The south Wales area of the National Union of Mineworkers and its three leading officials - Mr Emylyn Williams, president, Mr George Rees, secretary, and Mr Terry Thomas, vice-president - face legal sanctions ranging from imprisonment to fines and sequestration of assets in the first civil action to go the full course in the current dispute.

Mr Thomas told striking miners yesterday: "Whatever decision that court makes, the miners' strike will go on and we will win. If any part of the establishment thinks that by imprisoning us or by fining us or the union they can defeat us, that is a total misunderstanding of what this fight is all about."

George Read Transport and Richard Read Transport from the Forest of Dean, Gloucester-

shire, have asked for commitment of local NUM leaders on the grounds that union pickets are creating intolerable working conditions by abusing and intimidating lorry drivers.

The court proceedings come to a head as the Government is told that the strike is placing a heavy burden on the economy. Mr Gavin Davies, of Simon and Coates, the stockbrokers, calculated the £240m a month impact of the dispute as follows:

- £20m a week for converting from coal to oil in power stations
- £5m a week lost revenues for British Rail
- Policing costs
- Lost income tax from miners on strike
- Loss of coal exports

Industry is bearing up well with the aid of imported coal. Mr Davies said, with British Steel losing only £10m of output. But with 40 per cent of UK electricity still being generated from coal, compared with 80 per cent normally, coal stocks are still being eroded because the working pits could not meet the full demand.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, said on TV-am yesterday that there was no further indication of a return to work in spite of the coal board's intensive publicity campaign, which will be renewed in a more

vigorous, attacking style later this week. Pickets will be invited to go back to work, and newspaper advertisements will point out that they have not been consulted by their union about the coal board's "peace plan" on colliery closures.

Meanwhile, the rumours of a coordinated return to work in defiance of the union, led by a dissident Nottinghamshire miner known only as "Silver Birch", has diminished. Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary of the NUM, said: "I am getting fed up of hearing of movements of return to work by faceless men. They should stand up and be identified."

The NUM is to take its strike campaign over pits and jobs to the Trades Union Congress in September.

Miners' leaders invite the TUC delegates to condemn "the police-state tactics deployed against striking miners and their families" and to demand government legislation to ensure that the police are democratically accountable to the communities they serve. "The police must never again be used, as at the present time, against working people exercising traditional trade union rights", the motion adds.

Leading article, page 13



Picket line art: Mr Karl Wagener, an unemployed plant operator, painting outside Bilston Glen colliery, south of Edinburgh. His record of the miners' dispute goes on exhibition on Wednesday at Loanhead Library near by. (Photograph: Glynn Satterley.)

Anger over Labour MP's doubts on resigning

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

A bitter dispute is looming in the Carmarthen constituency which could damage the image of Labour party unity being carefully nurtured by Mr Neil Kinnock and his Shadow Cabinet colleagues.

Having said he would resign his seat during this session of Parliament, the Carmarthen Labour MP, Dr Roger Thomas, is now reconsidering his position. Faced with the prospect of a by-election, the three main parties, including Labour and Plaid Cymru, have selected their prospective parliamentary candidates.

The Labour Party's constituency secretary, Mr Richard Edwards, said yesterday: "To put it as diplomatically as I can, there will be grave disquiet if Dr Thomas does not go."

Dr Thomas took his decision last March after his conviction on an importing offence. But since then he has been one of the most politically active of all the Welsh MPs.

His decision to resign was delivered in a statement to the party's general management committee. Mr Edwards said: "Dr Thomas reaffirmed that decision at a meeting of the constituency executive and as far as we were concerned that was the end of the matter."

Dr Thomas has decided to reconsider his decision because of the strong measure of support and sympathy he has received since his conviction.

He has had a lengthy meeting with Mr Kinnock and promised the party leader that he will make a final decision in September.

He told *The Times*: "I shall be going into the constituency on Wednesday and I shall spend six weeks assessing what support I have among the people who voted for me."

Dr Alan Williams, Labour's candidate for the by-election, who was the constituency secretary, refused to comment.

It is understood that the Labour Party leadership is reluctant to have a by-election in this West Midlands marginal seat as it might suffer an embarrassing defeat just as party fortunes are improving.

If Dr Thomas decides to stay the decision will infuriate Plaid Cymru as a recent poll showed them to be running neck-and-neck with Labour.

Controls on burning of straw 'inadequate'

By Hugh Clayton

The National Society for Clean Air protested yesterday that the Government's straw-burning controls were inadequate. On the eve of a new official drive for careful burning by farmers, it said a complete ban was needed.

The Government is relying on council by-laws to avoid repetition of last year's incidents in which thick smoke dangerously obscured visibility on main roads.

The by-laws forbid burning on weekends, Bank holidays and in darkness. But they do not operate until adopted by local councils, and some, including Salisbury, have refused to stop weekend burning.

The grain harvest has begun and the dry undergrowth in much of Britain has increased the risk of straw fires spreading.

"By-laws have consistently failed in the past to deal with the air pollution generated by straw and stubble-burning", the society said.

The new by-laws are much tougher than former controls, but they are also more complicated and may prove totally unworkable in practice.

"What happens will depend on the weather. If it is hot and dry, the smoke will hang around, gradually intensifying as more and more fields are burnt."

Naturalists seek EEC help to protect geese

Naturalists have appealed over the heads of the British Government for EEC help in safeguarding one of the main surviving haunts of a very rare type of "laughing" geese (Hugh Clayton writes).

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds fears that government permission for peat extraction on the island of Islay in Scotland, poses a serious threat to the survival of the birds.

The society has appealed to the EEC Commission to apply a directive which requires member governments to protect the geese, known as Greenland White-fronted Geese.

Sharp drop in incomes of one-parent families

By Patricia Clogh

The living standards of one-parent families have fallen considerably while incomes are rising in the rest of British households, according to the National Council for One Parent Families.

The average weekly income of one-parent families dropped in 1982 by 10.3 per cent, from £106.13 to £95.23. In the same period the weekly income of two-parent families rose by 8.7 per cent from £192.62 to £210.98. Even pensioners' incomes, dependent on state benefits, another poverty-prone group saw their incomes increase.

Altogether two-parent families were 55 per cent better off than those with one, the council said in an analysis of the Government's latest family expenditure survey.

Forty per cent of Britain's one million one-parent families live in poverty on supplementary benefit. The reasons, the council said, are inadequate benefits and low pay for women - 87.7 per cent of such households are headed by lone mothers.

"The Government must take urgent steps to protect and raise living standards for all one-parent families," Dr Carol Smart, the council's director, said.

Table 1: Normal weekly net disposable household income

Year	All households	Man, woman, two children	One-parent family
1977	£72.27	£72.23	£48.40
1978	77.42	77.42	58.37
1979	86.98	86.98	70.46
1980	121.50	148.52	76.08
1981	137.29	156.28	96.83
1982	144.34	168.94	87.01

Portfolio Nine to share £20,000

Nine people share the £20,000 weekly Portfolio dividend declared on Saturday. The daily £2,000 dividend will be divided between a retired lieutenant-general from Surrey and a Worcestershire inland Revenue civil servant.

Lieut-General Sir David Scott-Barrett, of Knaphill, Woking, Surrey, now an executive director with Arbutnot Securities, was GOC Scotland and Governor of Edinburgh Castle 1976-79. The other claimant was Mr David Gordon, of Marsh Close, Malvern, who also gets £1,000.

The £20,000 will be shared by: Mr Kenneth Jones, of High Street, Billingshurst, Sussex; Mr C. H. Gurnes, of St James's Road, Croydon; Mr J. W. Foss, of Banham Bridge, Preston; Miss Sarah Malloy, of Cleveland Square, London W2; Mr A. W. Harding, of Fortrose Road, Newport, Shropshire; Mr D. Bessant, of Mayfield, Sussex; Mr T. G. Downes, of Evesham Place, Stratford-upon-Avon; Mr S. Brockway, of Mossley Street, Ripley, Derbyshire; and Mrs Aline Garneys, of Loose, Maidstone.

Portfolio list page 18; rules and how to play - information service, back page.

Assay standards criticized

Mr Hamil Westwood, Birmingham's former Assay Master, yesterday accused the city's Assay Office of lowering its standards of inspection of gold, silver and platinum items sent for hallmarking.

Prior denies secret talks with Sinn Fein

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, denied yesterday that any civil servants at the Northern Ireland Office were involved in secret talks with leading members of the Provisional IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein.

Mr Prior threatened to dismiss any officials immediately if he discovered they had taken part in informal discussions with Sinn Fein and said a report in *The Sunday Times* was absolutely untrue.

He added: "There is no truth in this story whatsoever. If I knew of any official at that level who was talking to them, I would sack them immediately. No one is talking to Provisional Sinn Fein about political matters."

But speaking from his home in Britain, Mr Prior admitted that low-level officials in areas such as social services and health had contacts with elected representatives of Provisional Sinn Fein on purely constituency matters. Mr Prior's policy is that he will not meet members of Sinn Fein until they drop their policy of supporting violence and the "armed struggle".

The report in *The Sunday Times* claimed that officials from the Northern Ireland Office's political department had met the Sinn Fein leaders, Mr Gerry Adams, Mr Danny Morrison, Mr Joe Austin and Mr Martin McGuinness. It said at least one meeting had been held in a house in Andersonstown, west Belfast, as a means of obtaining information and political intelligence about opinions within Sinn Fein.

The owner of the house denied this and Mr Joe Austin, chairman of Sinn Fein in Belfast, said no talks had taken place. He added: "We will talk to the Brits if they want to talk about withdrawal."

Mr Prior last year instructed all ministers and civil servants not to meet at private houses and to cease contact with Sinn Fein's MPs, five assembly members and three local councillors.

Only one minister has met a Sinn Fein representative, Mr Gerry Adams, and that was when he was part of a delegation to Stormont shortly after being elected as Assembly member for West Belfast.

But the Government could not sever all contact particularly in relation to Sinn Fein carrying out constituency business in areas dealing with health, social security and housing.

In the republic, Dr Garret FitzGerald's Cabinet is divided over the ban on meeting with Sinn Fein members imposed last February, particularly as the leader of the Local Government and Public Services' Union, who might be involved in pay negotiations with government ministers, is a vice-president of the Provisional IRA's political wing.

The Government's ban has already led to ministers refusing to see delegations of local councillors until Sinn Fein members withdrew.

Dr FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, has been angered at past contact, direct or indirect, between former Secretaries of State for Northern Ireland with Sinn Fein and its military wing.

Labour's 'bomb' stand is 'sell-out'

By Our Political Editor

The non-nuclear defence policy approved by the Labour Party's National Executive Committee last week was described by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, on Saturday as a sell-out of British interests without precedent.

If implemented in Government, it would explode the cohesion of the North Atlantic alliance, he said.

It would be the culmination of the Soviet Union's efforts over 40 years to drive a wedge between Europe and North America, and to leave Europe too weak to defend itself.

The Labour policy statement, which will be put for endorsement before the party's annual conference at Blackpool in October, pledges firm support for Nato but recommends a Labour Government to closing all nuclear bases in British. Labour leaders acknowledge privately that these positions are hard to reconcile.

Mr Heseltine, who was speaking at Coupar Angus, Perthshire, said that the risks of aggression for the Soviet Union were today unacceptable, but "under Labour they would become a calculation worth contemplating".

Mr Kinnock himself, in a speech in his Islwyn constituency on Saturday, criticized the Government for jeopardizing British control of the telecommunications network, the computer industry and the hub of Britain's economic regeneration.

Young children help police in murder hunt

A detective hunting the murderer of Leonie Darnley, aged seven, has been interviewing children on the estate where she lived, handing out sweets in an attempt to win their confidence.

Speaking after a meeting of 300 people outside the flats in Battersea, south London, where the girl was last seen alive, Det Chief Supt John Coo, said: "The detective has been walking round the estate with a packet of Smarties to offer."

He appealed to the meeting: "Think of the person standing next to you now and think of the person who was next to you last week and the visitors you had last week. Think - can you be satisfied that person was not responsible for Leonie Darnley's murder?"

Mr Coo went on to explain that a lot of people including three-year-olds, have come forward with useful information and "we are hoping to interview several thousand more residents".

The children at yesterday's meeting were asked to point out on a map where they were playing at 4pm last Tuesday, the day that Leonie Darnley disappeared, and to try to remember exactly what they saw. Mr Coo said: "We have had tremendous co-operation from the children. They are very perceptive and have wonderful memories."

Leonie's mutilated body was found in the basement of Atkinson House, Battersea, six hours after she disappeared. She had been stabbed and sexually assaulted.

Strongest-ever entry for chess tournament

From Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent, Brighton

The 71st annual championships of the British Chess Federation, which open today at the Brighton Centre, are distinguished by the happy fact that the entry for the various British championships is the strongest yet.

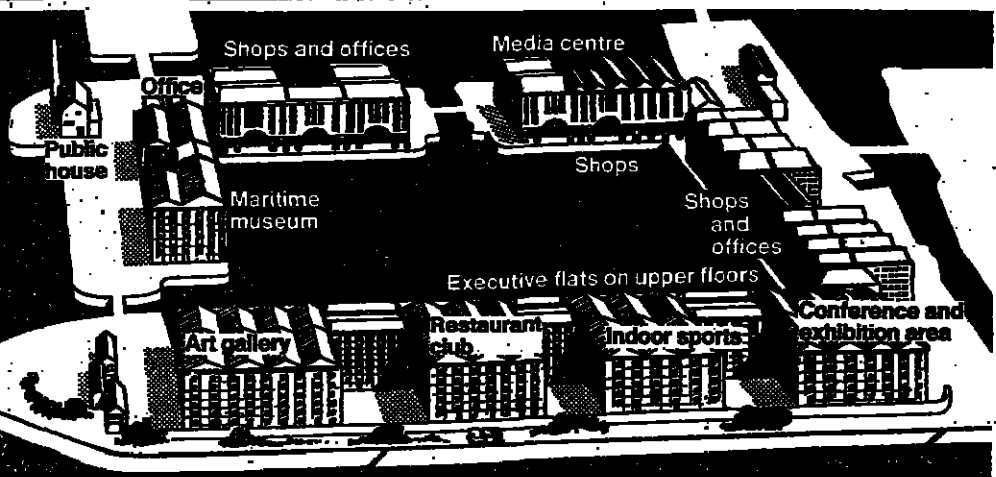
That is largely because of the generosity of the sponsors, Grieverson Grant and Co, who have not only increased the prize fund so that the rewards bear favourable comparison with those of a first-class international tournament, but have also bestowed handsome fees on the masters to play in the event, again in line with international chess activities.

An additional helpful factor has been the great and rapid increase in strength of British chess during the past decade.

In the British championship tournament there are no fewer than five grandmasters, the title-holder, Jonathan Mestel;

the previous year's winner, Tony Miles; Murray Chandler, who did so well recently in international tournaments; Jonathan Speelman, whose lively and interesting chess enriches any tournament in which he plays; and the latest addition to grandmaster chess, Nigel Short, who, by winning a strong international tournament at Esbjerg gained his third and final grandmaster norm to become the world's youngest grandmaster.

"Who is going to win the title? There is no obvious certain winner among those already mentioned and this time there are also a number of strong challengers from the Commonwealth, in particular Niaz Murshed, of Bangladesh, whose style of play reminds one very much of another former British champion, Mir Sultan Khan, who also came from the Indian sub-continent."



An impression of the completed Albert Dock redevelopment in Liverpool

Dockland gets £17m new look

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

When 30 tall ships from the Transatlantic and European Tall Ships' Races enter Albert Dock, Liverpool, in the early hours of this morning, it will mark the successful completion of the £17m first phase redevelopment of Britain's largest group of Grade I listed buildings.

Merseyside Development Corporation and Albert Dock Company part of the Arrowcroft Group, are pumping £100m into a five-year scheme to give the dock a new lease of life as a business and tourist centre which is attracting interest from around the world. Begun shortly before 1841 and opened by the Prince Consort in July 1845, Albert Dock was the work of Jesse Hartley, the master engineer. The five-storey warehouses built entirely of brick and iron-timber was excluded as a fire

hazard - enclose the dock on four sides. It is likely the design was influenced by St Katherine's Dock in London, begun in 1827 by the architect, Philip Hardwick.

But the warehouses had a very short working life and what was hailed as a wonder of the maritime world and one of the finest set pieces of industrial architecture anywhere was allowed to decay for nearly half a century. It finally closed in 1971.

Last September the huge urban renewal project got under way to transform the buildings into 360,000 sq ft of shops, 250,000 sq ft of offices and 120 flats on the 27-acre site, which includes parking space for 2,000 cars. The basin, reclaimed at a cost of about £12m will be the permanent home of historic vessels preserved by Liverpool's

famous Maritime Museum, whose new headquarters opened last week in the northern block.

The Albert Pierhead building, including the piermaster's house, has been restored and the Hartley Bridge renovated at the entrance to the basin.

There are plans for the northern Tate Gallery in a later phase, as well as workshops, craft centres, pubs, wine bars and restaurants. Granada Television is setting up an electronic news gathering centre in the former dock traffic office.

Mr Michael Franklin, of the architects, Franklin Stafford partnership, has carried out the refurbishment and alterations in sympathy with the original buildings, cleaning the brickwork by sandblasting, installing new windows and quarry-tiled floors, and replacing the original iron-railed roofs.

Williams & Glyn's

Revolving Budget Account Rate Changes

Williams & Glyn's Bank announces that with effect from 3rd August 1984

the rate of interest charged on overdrawn balances will be increased from 16.5% per annum (APR 17.5%) to 19.0% per annum (APR 20.3%), and the rate of interest paid on credit balances will be increased from 6% per annum to 7.5% per annum.



Williams & Glyn's Bank plc

A message to Sealink customers from British Ferries Ltd.

Senior officials of the National Union of Seamen and the National Union of Railwaymen have met with the new owners of Sealink UK Ltd. and will convey to their National Executives the results of these discussions. Based on undertakings given by the new owners, both unions wish to inform the travelling public and road hauliers that no further industrial action over the issue of privatisation of Sealink UK will be recommended to their members. Furthermore, in the interest of assuring users of Sealink UK ships of regularity and dependability of service, so they may book their holidays and passages without fear of delay the unions will recommend to their members that no industrial action be taken which would cause disruption to Sealink UK services and not at the same time to those of competitors.

This announcement is made by British Ferries Ltd. on behalf of its subsidiary, Sealink UK Ltd., and on behalf of the National Union of Seamen and the National Union of Railwaymen.

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Looser safety regulations for long-distance flights will mean lower air fares

Cheaper air fares and an expansion of low-cost holidays from Britain to the United States, Africa and India will follow the change in the rule for twin-jet flying, expected next year.

A meeting of world aviation states convened by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) later this year is expected to propose looser safety rules for the new generation of big twin-jets - the Boeing 757 and 767, and the Airbus 300 and 310 - allowing them to make long over-ocean flights without keeping close to airports en route in case one engine fails.

It would allow Britain's main charter airlines, Britannia, Monarch, Orion, and Air Europe, to operate direct flights to the US sunbelt, the Caribbean, Canada, West, East and Central Africa, the Persian Gulf and India. This would cut flight costs by 3 to 10 per cent, and help to bring scheduled fares on those routes more into line with

rates charged by the charter airlines.

Already Britannia, owned by the Thomson organization, is spending an extra £5m on two 270-seat, £30m Boeing 767s for next year and will give them the over-ocean capability. Mr Derek Davidson, chairman of Britannia, which made a £25m profit for Thomson last year, expects to be able to operate the new routes from next summer.

The new twin-jets have a range of 3,000 to 3,500 miles compared with about 2,000 for the smaller Boeing 737 and about 6,000 miles for the Boeing 747. Later models of the new twin-jets will push range up to 4,000, 5,000 and eventually perhaps 6,000 miles, bringing cities such as Las Vegas and Madrid well within range.

Until now, they have been unable to operate across the Atlantic and other oceans because of the so-called "90-minute rule" requiring them to stay within 90 minutes flying time of the nearest airport.

The airlines and manufacturers say the reliability and power of the big new fan-jet engines from Rolls-Royce, Pratt and Whitney, and General Electric, make engine failure a far rarer event and give the power to fly further on one engine. ICAO is expected to respond by extending the limit to 120 minutes.

Safety fears have focused at least as much on possible failure of back-up systems as of the engine itself, and a condition of the new freedom is likely to be the installation of duplicated back-up systems. Britannia is specifying an early version of the extra back-up for its two aircraft next year.

As well as an expansion of package holidays to new destinations, the big twin-jets offer scope for more direct flights between secondary cities which do not generate enough traffic to fill a jumbo. At present, these are usually served by flights en route to other destinations.

Rights for grandparents sought in family splits

By Patricia Clough and Frances Gibb

A grannies' ginger group has been launched to fight for legal rights for grandparents to have access to their grandchildren after parents have parted.

It was founded by Mrs Shirley Heffernan, aged 45, of Calder Close, Plymouth, who is preparing to seek access to her own grandchildren, Anna Heffernan, aged three, and Kelly Heffernan, aged four. She last saw the children, whose parents are being divorced, on Boxing Day.

"The courts give one parent custody, the other gets access and that's the end of the story. The children are not thought of enough, they are being deprived of the love of a whole other family", she said.

Through contacts during her part-time work as a night clerk in local hospitals she has found "thousands of grandparents in the same boat". Her mother has not been able to see some of her grandchildren for 15 years.

Mrs Heffernan and three other founder-members hope to form groups throughout the country to press for changes in the law and because "people feel better when they know they are not alone".

When deciding on the custody of children, courts do not usually make any rules about grandparents, who normally continue to see the child through the parent who is their own son or daughter. But courts can ban access by a grandparent even when granting access to the parent.

If the parent of the child, rather than the court, denies the grandparent access, then the latter has a statutory right to apply for access under the Domestic Proceedings Magistrates Court Act 1978.

Alternatively the grandparent may seek to have the child made a ward of court in the High Court and if successful, the court would then determine all matters, including access.



Outdoor aerobics: some holidaymakers in Brighton stopped sunbathing at the weekend to work out on the beachfront with the Body Shop Dance Studio (Photograph: Peter Triemer).

Police are suspended in 'Fox' case

Two policemen from the squad hunting "The Fox" rapist have been suspended after a complaint alleging indecent assault, police said yesterday.

In a statement, the Deputy Chief Constable of Bedfordshire, Mr Alan Dyer, said: "A complaint of indecent assault against two police officers was received in the early hours of Saturday, July 21. The officers have been suspended from duty, and a report is being prepared which will be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions for consideration."

It is understood that the alleged incident happened at Leighton Buzzard where the two officers were on plainclothes undercover duty in the hunt for the savage rapist known as The Fox.

Sun journalists back at work

Journalists on *The Sun* newspaper returned to work yesterday after a 16-day strike over a pay claim.

The paper's National Union of Journalists chapel voted by 82 to 65 to return, after accepting a salary increase of 7½ per cent plus £750 each. During the strike the paper was produced single-handedly by the editor, Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, and missed only two days.

Birth supremacy

Britain is one of the best places to have a baby, according to a French obstetrician, Dr Michel Odent, a leading advocate of natural childbirth. He says attitudes have changed so much for the better in Britain during the past two or three years that the collective awareness of the movement is greater in Britain than in France, the United States

New 'Image'

Central Independent Television's controversial puppet series *Spitting Image* is to return for a new series early in January.

Woburn £5m silver haul found

Fingerprint experts and forensic scientists will today examine the £5m collection of silver and gilt items stolen from Woburn Abbey earlier this year and discovered at a water pumping station in Eaton Socon, Cambridgeshire (Stewart Tendler writes).

The 47 antique items are thought to have been hidden some time last week, nearly four months after the robbery at the abbey which is about 20 miles away.

Lady Tavistock said yesterday that when the police have completed their examination of the silver a special exhibition will be mounted at the abbey.

No profit for sellers in home additions

By Patricia Clough

An expensive living room extension, loft insulation or a fancy patio will not increase a property's value when the house is eventually sold.

House buyers are not keen to pay more for such improvements and the original cost is rarely recovered in the selling price, according to a Gallup survey.

Even the cost of central heating, double-glazing and built-in kitchens, which many home buyers are willing to pay extra for, is rarely reflected fully in house prices.

Britain's 12 million home owners will spend about £5,400m improving their homes this year, half of them in the belief that the property value will increase by the amount they have spent, it said.

The survey, conducted by Astracal, a double-glazing company, found that the most popular improvement is central heating: more than half of all home owners believe it is a worthwhile additional investment.

Double-glazing and new built-in kitchens are next, a third of home-buyers say these features would influence their choice, or induce them to pay more.

The state of paintwork and wallpaper, hardly seen to matter, presumably because most buyers intend to change them, the survey found.

Extensions do not count for as much as home owners think. Other features which do not influence buyers much are patios, loft insulation and conversions, and fitted carpets and curtains.

Would-be sellers, the survey implies, should not listen too closely to valuers. Valuers rate structural improvements above many other assets and would expect to see up to 85 per cent of the cost of an extension or loft conversion reflected in the price.

The three-pin, 13-amp electrical plug used in practically every British home for the past 30 years has been found potentially unsafe and will be phased out.

The Department of Trade has agreed with manufacturers to bring in a safer variety after tests showed that plugs are hazardous if they are not pushed properly into their sockets.

Beer's flagging fortunes revived by heatwave

After four years in decline Britain's beer sales are rising with the hot summer having a big influence on demand (Derek Pain writes).

Already there are signs that if the heatwave continues into next month a number of brewing groups will find it difficult to accommodate the nation's thirst and it could be that rationing will have to be introduced as it was in the 1976 drought.

Lager could be the first to be threatened. It takes longer to produce than traditional British beers.

In the first five months of this year beer output was up by about 3.5 per cent with a 21 per cent increase in May. June's production is expected to be unspectacular, but reports from the industry suggest that this month's output could show a sharp increase. The weather has also sucked surplus stocks out of the distribution system and this should ensure a healthy production level in August.

Some small breweries which have extensive trade with mining communities have, however, failed to share in the advance and have suffered a dip, often modest, in sales.

Cider sales rose by 6 per cent last year with keg ciders, sold in pubs, accounting for much of the advance. Cider sales have responded to the weather but have suffered from the tax increase.

Lords ready if GCHQ unions lose appeal

The House of Lords Judicial Office is preparing for a rare vacation sitting by the Law Lords should the Court of Appeal rule in the Government's favour in the GCHQ case next Wednesday.

It is understood to have earmarked a sitting to start on August 13, just two weeks after the Court of Appeal is due to hear the case.

This would be one of the fastest hearings by the Law Lords, after a Court of Appeal judgment.

The High Court has ruled that the Government's ban on trade union membership at the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham, is unlawful, and the Government is now appealing.



Lady Tavistock: Silver to go on show

When the exhibition is mounted new security aids will be in use including secure cases. The silver was originally thought to have been taken for sale to European dealers or to meet a specific order.

Rough rides for gentlemen

By Alan Hamilton

The life of the English gentleman has never been the same since the passing of the ocean liner in favour of the airliner. The reason, quite simply, is that in the matter of illicit romance, British Airways cannot hold a candle to the P & O.

Mr Douglas Sutherland, a *soi-disant* English gentleman whose indignance has compelled him to write a series of slim guidebooks to the habits of the nearly important, says in his latest volume published today that the upper-class Englishman through the ages has been motivated to travel abroad, not by the lure of cultural enrichment, but by hanky-panky.

"My heart bleeds for those who have never known a tropic night on board ship", Mr Sutherland says. "It is the

general experience that it is as stupid to take your mistress abroad as it would be to take a bottle of wine to a restaurant which charges excessively high prices for corkage."

Deprives of shipboard romance, what the English gentleman fears most is to have to make conversation with the nearest rich.

Such a danger is particularly prevalent with airlines, who marshal all their passengers an hour before the flight is due to leave, then refuse to let them aboard until the last minute.

"Given the chance of sharing first-class exclusivity with pop groups, stars of stage, screen and radio, and toothpaste salesmen travelling on expense accounts, he prefers to throw in his lot with the common herd," Mr Sutherland says.

But all is not lost even the piggish airline tourist class offers comfort. The stewardess leaning over to fasten the seatbelt gives the gentleman the reassuring memory of being tucked up in his cot by nannie, as it was spelt in his day.

Worst of all, the English gentleman's scope for travel is shrinking, his traditional destinations invaded by foreigners, upstart millionaires and proletarians, which latter would be just about bearable if they did not smother the topless.

Mr Sutherland, a scion of a nearly aristocratic Scottish family, offers no apology for the fact that he lives in Benlinton.

The English Gentleman Abroad, by Douglas Sutherland (Buckley's Peep) £3.95.

Two held on gems charge

Two men accused of robbing two London jewellers of gems worth nearly £1m have been remanded in custody.

Barry Bolitho aged 22 from Australia is charged of a £½ million raid in Mayfair in May plus a hold-up in Golders Green last month.

Jobless Barry Kirkham, 25, from Manchester is charged with the Golders Green robbery and a £400,000 raid in Mayfair.

They were arrested in Manchester on Thursday and appeared at Highgate Court, North London, on Saturday, where they were remanded for one week.

Temperatures set to soar again

By David Walker

The police had to close access roads to Camber Sands near Rye, east Sussex, yesterday as day trippers streamed to the coast giving hoteliers and ice cream stall holders from Prestyn to Margate their best day of the year.

The London Weather Centre said temperatures were down slightly from Saturday's highs. But the forecasters say that after a couple of days of cloud - with possibly enough thundery rain to interrupt the fourth Cornhill Test today - the temperatures will rise again at the end of the week to well above the seasonal average with clear, sunny weather.

A bank of very hot air over northern France produced warm sea breezes on the south coast and gave the Channel Islands a top temperature yesterday of 29C (84F).

Motorists faced delays at the usual bottlenecks. The Automobile Association reported an eight-mile tailback of traffic on the M2 and congestion on the motorways around Birmingham. Traffic heading for the Essex resorts faced long delays around Colchester. There was trouble during the weekend at Brighton with 71 people arrested after an "invasion" of the resort by youths from Portsmouth travelling by coach and car.

Sixteen people were treated in hospital after a series of running battles in the "Lanes" area after public houses closed on Saturday night.

According to an amateur weather forecaster, Mr Arthur Mackins, of Bognor Regis, the July hot weather will last through next month and could remain until October.

Mr Mackins, who bases his predictions on a reading of sea temperatures and weather records, said yesterday that barring isolated storms August would be "a pretty dry month".

● Bad weather forced the organizers of a long distance swim in Morecambe Bay to cancel the event on Saturday. They decided the seas were too choppy.

Weather, back page

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British families to fight on for Debendox compensation

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The fight for compensation for British parents who claim that their children were damaged before birth by the morning-sickness drug Debendox is to continue both in the United States and Britain in spite of recent setbacks.

A growing volume of opinion in British medical circles that the drug cannot be blamed for causing abnormalities in about 450 children, and the decision by the American manufacturers to offer cash settlements only to families in the United States, have not deterred campaigners from carrying on.

Mr Ian Sheridan, a solicitor for the Debendox Action Group, said: "We are prepared for a long hard slog but it might not be necessary. I have no doubt that we will win at the end of the day."

Although some of the families believe the chances of success in American courts are remote, several United States lawyers are prepared to fight on their behalf, Mr Sheridan said.

The decision by Merrell Dow, the makers, to pay about £90m over a period of years to 700 American families rather than contest their claims in court, has convinced members of the action group that the company is acknowledging some liability.

However, the company has refused to extend payment to Britain and denies any liability, arguing that the settlement is to avoid huge legal costs it would face whether it won or lost the case.

The campaigners' morale suffered two further blows at the weekend. In an editorial

headed "Debendox is not Thalidomide", *The Lancet* said: "It is easy to produce for the television cameras children with limb or other deformities whose mothers, as it happened, took Debendox when pregnant, and the emotional impact of this has proved too much for some commentators. But the facts are not there."

The article pointed out that when production of the drug was halted in June, 1983, after 27 years, the manufacturers estimated that it had been used in 23 million pregnancies — "ample basis for epidemiological studies of cause and effect".

The British product licence for the drug remains in force and the Committee on Safety of Medicines confirmed three years ago that "there is no scientific evidence that Debendox causes harm to the foetus". *The Lancet* said. That verdict "is the only reasonable one on current evidence".

In the journal *General Practitioner*, a leading article said: "The evidence so far available here, and the overwhelming weight of medical opinion, exonerates Debendox."

"While over here the action group has a long way to go to prove its scientific case, it may transpire that Merrell Dow will be forced to consider the most effective policy rather than fight matters out in court and in the newspapers, where one child in wheelchair counts far more than volumes of epidemiological evidence in the sentimental eyes of readers."

Growing support for new direction

The Education Act 1944 received its Royal Assent 40 years ago this week. In the first of a three-part series, COLIN HUGHES asks how well it has stood the test of time.

The 1944 Act was born out of the debates of the 1930s, brought to a head by the Second World War, and wrought into a national agreement by intensive negotiation between the powers competing over the right to nurture new generations.

It laid the basis for a consensus over expansion, and is still the foundation of a system through which most people in Britain today have passed. Invoked as an inviolable authority by those who would defend education, and often ignored by the same people who seek to promote change, it has become a sacred text, both revered and dismissed.

So much so that for many people discussing education, life began in 1944. But prehistory, in fact, determined much of the Act's final shape. A system of state education in elementary schools, partly run by the church, partly by local county and borough councils, and overseen by the government through the old Board of Education, was well-established.

Public opinion was the catalyst to bring all the pressures of the 1930s to a boil, and lastingly sweeping advance. Probably the single biggest factor was the horror of the provincial middle classes when they saw the appalling ignorance of evacuated slum children from the big cities.

Never again, it was said, should such illiteracy be allowed to go unnoticed. To

Education Act, 40 years on: 1



Fruits of the 1944 Act: 11-plus hopefuls in 1957 classroom

rebuild after the war, every child should have the learning and training to seize opportunities and foster general economic growth.

R A Butler, whose name is now tied to the Act, accepted that his real contribution was in striking deals and compromises with all the partners in education to produce a single package acceptable to all. The two crucial strands of later development were woven in to the very fabric of legislation: consensus and expansion.

In the first quarter century 12,000 schools were built. By the late 1960s it was accepted that education should stand alongside defence and health as the largest consumers of public funds. For the first time every child had, in principle, equal opportunity to achieve, even to the extent of winning a place in higher education.

Yet more often, today, the partners in education are

asking: where has it all gone wrong? Is this the time, not to fete the 1944 Act, but to burn it?

Equality of opportunity, they say, has not been achieved. Youth unemployment is with us indefinitely: for what are we educating young people?

Anyone who witnessed the Council of Local Education Authorities annual conference two weeks ago would be forgiven for thinking that the partnership of agreement over who runs our schools is indeed on its last legs. More and more the educationists are musing aloud that we need a new 1944.

The commonest lament of all, outside the political arena, is that education has become dominated by fractious politicians, locked in conflict which does little for the pupils and students they are meant to serve. Parents feel bewildered and excluded, many officials seen paralysed by disunity at

the lost paradise, and teachers feel assaulted on all sides.

Yet is this gloomy picture fair? The very ambiguities, some might say contradictions, in the 1944 Act, left room for developments no one could have predicted.

The checks and balances remain intact, the partnership still enshrined in 40-year-old legislation. It is still the parents' responsibility to ensure their children are educated, still the local authority's duty to ensure the facilities are provided, still the Government's role to act as the final arbiter and to foster progress.

Education, perhaps more than any other public service, is conditioned by society. More than any other, it can fairly be said that there is nothing new in education. At root, it is the same perennial arguments which give rise to today's searching doubts.

Tomorrow: The doubts

Hopes raised in Uruguay of power handover

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Political concessions by Uruguay's military rulers have encouraged some civilian leaders to believe that the 11-year-old regime will keep its promise to step down after general elections on November 25.

On Thursday evening the Government lifted a ban on the country's third largest political force, a coalition of left-wing parties known as the Frente Amplio (Broad Front), which had been proscribed since the 1973 military coup.

Earlier in the week the military lifted two standing decrees which limited the scope of activity for legal political parties, and the Army Commander, General Hago Medina, pledged recently that all political prisoners who had served more than half of their sentences would be released in August.

There are more than 800 political prisoners believed to be still held in Uruguay, which human rights groups say is one of the world's highest per capita figures.

The legalization of the Frente Amplio sparked off street celebrations and demonstrations by its supporters over the weekend, and even politicians of rival parties praised the measure.

In addition the military's concessions have accomplished their stated aim, which was to convince civilian politicians to sit down at the negotiating table. On Thursday formal negotiations began between the military and the traditional Colorado Party led by Señor Julio Sanguinetti, the Frente Amplio and the smaller Civic Union.

In the talks the Government will seek the parties' agreement to a series of constitutional reforms restricting political freedoms and giving the military a formal role in the civilian government that is to take power next year. Military leaders have hinted that with-

out such an agreement the elections could be called off.

But the biggest question is the political fate of the leader of the other main traditional party, Señor Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the candidate of the Blanco party. He remains in jail six weeks after he was arrested when he returned from exile. The best efforts of his supporters to press the Government to release him have failed.

Señor Ferreira is often said to be the politician the military most loves to hate, because he is by far the most outspoken in his anti-military rhetoric. His return to the country was to have set off a wave of popular demonstrations that his supporters expected to topple the regime, but nothing of the sort occurred. He now runs the risk of being left out of whatever deal is worked out between the other parties and the military for the elections.

The Blanco party has refused to take part in negotiations so long as Señor Ferreira is in jail, and the Government has responded that parties which do not accept the negotiations will be excluded from the elections.



Señor Sanguinetti: Formal negotiations

Councils in clash on defence

By Peter Evans

A bitter struggle between the Home Office and rebel councils about civil defence is frustrating action to make the councils carry out government plans.

By tomorrow county councils are required to have sent completed questionnaires to the Home Office saying what they have done to implement government regulations introduced on December 1.

Passive resistance to the regulations is being led by the Greater London Council. An official of the Nuclear Free Zone authorities secretariat told *The Times* that all 29 county councils in the secretariat believed there could be no civil defence against nuclear attack and their replies to the questionnaires would reflect that.

The clash between the Home Office and rebel councils opens up a second front to the battle being waged between the Government and local authorities about rate-capping and the abolition of the metropolitan counties and the GLC.

The GLC refuses to budge in its opposition to "any form of civil defence in a state which has nuclear weapons". It accepts that it has a duty to carry out obligations imposed by the Government. But in its replies to the questionnaire, it blames the Government for not being able to do more.

In particular, the GLC wants far more detailed planning assumptions by the Home Office on type of attack London can expect.

To comply with the regulations, the GLC intends to spend £475,000 on a commission of inquiry to be called Greater London Area War Risk Study. It will examine what would happen if there were a war, whether conventional, chemical, biological or nuclear.

The commission is expected to see how government proposals for civil defence measure up to a range of possible options. Thus the Home Office questionnaire will be answered with a counter barrage.

The Home Office has refused grant aid for the study, it is publishing guidance on planning assumptions. That guidance, expected soon, is likely to go into more detail than hitherto.

Test case on judge's power to curb court reporting

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

A test case about the way judges are using their powers under the Contempt of Court Act, 1981 to impose bans on the reporting of details in court proceedings opens in the High Court today.

The challenge is being made by the National Union of Journalists, with the backing of the National Council for Civil Liberties, amid growing concern by lawyers and editors that such bans are being made too widely.

The case has already come before a judge in the High Court. He ruled that because of its unprecedented nature, it would have to go before a court with two judges. The Official Solicitor is expected to make legal submissions.

It concerns a ban imposed by Judge Lymer, QC, in a kidnapping case at the Central Criminal Court last January. He made an order restricting

publication of the name of a chief prosecution witness related to a prominent public figure although it had been mentioned in open court at the request of defence counsel.

On behalf of her family, the prosecution counsel argued that the witness had stopped using her real name recently and the publicity would undermine her fragile psychological condition, forcing her back on to the drug.

The case, in which a judicial review of the judge's order is sought, will also serve as a test of whether there is a legal route to challenge such orders.

Concern about the way courts are using their powers under the Contempt of Court Act has also been expressed by the Law Society and the Guild of British Newspaper Editors who earlier this year asked the Lord Chancellor for an "urgent and thorough" overhaul of the Act.

Move to ban 'unfair' evidence

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Lord Chancellor will this week move an amendment tabled by the Government to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill which would tighten the rules on the exclusion of evidence that has been obtained unfairly.

Judges would decide whether to admit evidence on the basis of a new test: whether admitting it would be so prejudicial to the "fairness" of the proceedings

that the court ought not to allow it to be given.

They would decide this on the basis of all the circumstances, including how the evidence was obtained. The amendment relates only to evidence obtained from, and not about, the accused.

The Government's amendment is an attempt to draw some of the heat from a number of other tougher amendments

There is concern among groups such as Justice, the law reform body, and the National Council for Civil Liberties, that the codes of practice will be unenforceable in law.

But the Home Office and the police are concerned that with a tough "exclusionary rule" which is interpreted strictly, important evidence could be excluded on the basis of a breach of some minor detail.

RAF considers airman's future

Senior Aircrewman Paul Davies, acquitted at the Central Criminal Court last week of passing Nato secrets to an alleged latherday Mata Hari, will return from leave later this week to a holding unit until the RAF has decided his future.

He is to stay at a unit in West Drayton.

Ulster unionists split on Sunday observance

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Plans for pleasure cruising along the Bann on the cruiser Trojan will be decided next week, only days after another council refused to allow cricketers to play on a municipally-owned pitch on the sabbath.

Elsewhere a council has complained about a housing conference which will be held on a Sunday in an issue that brings controversy in Northern Ireland and has caused serious divisions within the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party.

The Ulster Sabbath has its critics, particularly with the decline of church-going, but among the DUP, Orange Order and Lord's Day Observance Society it finds staunch defenders. A circus was forced to cancel two performances planned for Sunday afternoon when loyalist politicians in Lisburn threatened to hold a church service nearby, there were disputes about whether a folk festival should be held on a Sunday and the Northern Ireland Assembly has strongly rejected any relaxation on Sunday licensing laws.

Councils in Craigavon, co Armagh, are being urged to ban the cruises because it would be a further step towards a continental style Sunday. The 1½ mile return journey from Portadown town centre to a popular local area would cost 50p each for the 12 people the boat can carry. But DUP Wolsey Smith said the cruises were "against the

will of God. It would be a further desecration of the day which has been set apart and which has been held by the people of Ulster as something special in accordance with God's word."

"Loyalists should return to the old standards and the faith of our fathers." He is, however, unable to explain the anomalies existing in the new town which means the closure of recreation centres and swimming pools while the golf course remains open and boats are allowed on municipal lakes.

Such differences abound across the provinces where the DUP is in control or holds the balance of power on councils. All leisure facilities close in Mr Paisley's heartland of Ballymena while in Castlereagh, co Belfast, which has a DUP majority, facilities are open. The issue is likely to cause more trouble for the party before next May's local government election especially as it is often their natural base of support, the working classes, who want leisure facilities open on Sunday.

The party is opposed to them opening but some members believe that the decisions should be made locally. Bitter splits have already led councillors to leave over the issue including Mr Joe Cogle, representing the Shankhill Road, in Belfast. "I don't believe I have the right to say to men who work hard all week 'you cannot have your leisure facilities open on Sunday', I will not object to men and women going to leisure centres on Sunday. They answer to God themselves."

Dark Ages London moved west

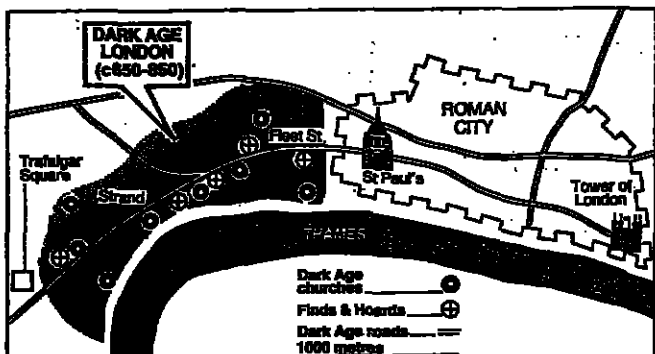
By Norman Hammond Archaeology Correspondent

What happened to London after the Romans left Britain 1,500 years ago? How did the walled city of Londinium between the Tower and St Paul's metamorphose into the thriving medieval city that greeted William the Conqueror, and what went on in the obscure centuries of the Dark Ages in between?

The problem has bedevilled archaeologists, because of the extreme paucity of finds from the area of ancient Londinium, which have suggested to some scholars that the capital was at its intents and purposes deserted.

A new theory suggests that while the walled enclave may have had a very small population, London itself carried on, in an area just to the west of Fleet Street and the Strand.

Professor Martin Biddle, of Christ Church, Oxford, says in the latest issue of *Popular Archaeology* that there are many references to London as a commercial and ecclesiastical centre in the seventh and eighth centuries.



The Venerable Bede called it "an emporium of many people coming by land and sea" in AD 731-2, and in the same period tolls on ships in the Port of London were granted to the Bishop of London and other prelates.

Royal tax collectors operated there, and by AD 811 the city was described as "the famous place and royal town". The bishopric was founded in AD 604, there was a mint, and overall, Professor Biddle concludes that the documentary evidence for "a major international trading centre at London in the seventh to ninth centuries" exceeds that for any contemporary English town.

Since the city was not, apparently, within the Roman walls, but was close enough to be called London, he argues that it must have lain on the well-drained gravel terrace between

St Bride's, Fleet Street, and Charing Cross. The line of Fleet Street and Strand is thought to have been the beginning of the Roman road to Bath.

Professor Biddle says that two important coin hoards of the ninth century were found in the Temple and near Waterloo (or Hungerford) Bridge, while objects of high status include a silver poessel found in Fetter Lane and a gold ring in Garrick Street.

He suggests that much evidence may have been cut away during the great developments of Somerset House and the Adelphi as the number of finds is small. After the Viking attacks of AD 842 London gradually withdrew into its ancient defences. Alfred the Great restored the capital there in AD 886.

European notebook

A matter of power and pique



The European Parliament does not have power. Having been written off during the European election campaign as a watchdog with no teeth, the newly-elected assembly has waited no longer than its first session to bite hard and snap off payment of Britain's £457m rebate for 1983.

The action shows all the signs of having been taken in a fit of pique. Under the terms of the Fontainebleau summit agreement, the Parliament will never again have power over the rebates granted to Britain. The 1983 rebate is its last chance of controlling the way the money is spent.

The vote last Friday to freeze the rebate was apparently intended to blackmail Britain into agreeing a supplementary budget for the Community this year. But had those who voted so enthusiastically thought for a moment about the present British Government's record they would have realised that in freezing the rebate they were guaranteeing that no supplementary budget could ever be agreed.

The immediate reaction by Britain was to stick to its opposition to a budget that would spend more than EEC rules permit, whatever the Parliament did. In its view the whole basis of the Fontainebleau agreement would be at risk if it gave way.

The agreement was a straight trade-off. In return for a guaranteed reduction in its net contribution to the Community, Britain agreed to ask the Commons to permit an increase in the Community's income. Every other member state had to ask similar permission, but only in the Commons was the result in doubt.

It was recognized, however, that a number of countries would be unhappy about agreeing an increase unless they were convinced that there were really effective controls on the way money was spent, particularly on agriculture.

In consequence a new code of budgetary discipline needed to be negotiated before the package was neatly enough gift-wrapped to persuade national parliaments to accept it. Those negotiations continue, with Britain alone of the view that the only way to ensure effective controls is to introduce changes in Community law.

Just as these negotiations are getting under way in earnest, budget ministers have been asked to approve extra agriculture money for this year. The Commission, other members states and the European Parliament all consider that this is a special case; that the money in question need only be advanced until the Community's income increases, and that holding back spending on agreed policies now will damage the progress of the Community.

They also argue that Britain agreed to the spending which is causing the overshoot this year.

But Britain argues that to allow the extra money would be to establish a dangerous precedent. It believes that if the Community established the principle that it can write a blank cheque on the future, every time it runs short of money for agriculture, no proper controls will ever be applied.

Not only would the Community budget grow faster than it should, but Britain's share of it would gallow away again, despite its now having a two-thirds reduction.

Ian Murray

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Spanish Foreign Minister rules out military link with Nato

From Richard Wigg, Santander

Spain's military integration into Nato was ruled out by Señor Fernando Morán, the Foreign Minister, when he wound up a university summer school on Spain in Europe, on Saturday here.

Señor Morán was the second Socialist minister to speak against military integration recently. Speaking of the referendum promised by the party when it won the 1982 general election, which has since become a serious inconvenience, Señor Morán claimed that, even if the results were for leaving Nato, it would not adversely affect the attitude of the parliament of the 10 when they came to ratify Spain's membership of the EEC in January, 1986.

Señor Morán, while emphasizing that this was a personal opinion, was following Señor Alfonso Guerra, the Deputy Premier, who has already begun organizing the crucial Socialist Party congress in December. This must thrust out the party line on Nato before holding the referendum.

The last congress, when the Socialists were in opposition, decided against both Nato and

the Warsaw Pact. Opinion polls show a majority of Spaniards in favour of leaving Nato.

Spain joined the political side of Nato in May, 1982, when it was ruled by a centrist government. On coming to power, the Socialists stopped the military link-up. Spain's armed forces have been benefiting from Nato defence intelligence at no extra charge since then, and a majority of Spain's senior officers are now understood to want full integration.

Señor Morán said the Government had not decided on its stand on Nato, or the content of a referendum. Señor Guerra, however, signalled clearly enough last week.

"The prospect of military integration is not contemplated by anyone, either totally or partially", he said. "The debate is about whether to abandon Nato or remain in the alliance as we are now."

Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, has avoided giving a full statement of his position, though he has encouraged some party intellectuals to investigate the advantages of remaining in Nato.

Gibraltar may be obstacle to Queen's Spanish trip

From Our Own Correspondent, Santander

Señor Fernando Morán, Spain's Foreign Minister, has indicated for the first time publicly that frontier restrictions between Gibraltar and Spain will have to be lifted when Spain joins the EEC.

"We hope to implement the Lisbon agreement on a more equitable basis before January 1, 1986", Señor Morán said here on Saturday. He sounded optimistic on the stalled 1980 Anglo-Spanish agreement for Gibraltar's future.

Answering questions about an official visit to Spain by the Queen, Señor Morán said this would be acceptable only if a satisfactory agreement over Gibraltar could be reached. He said Anglo-Spanish relations were otherwise excellent.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are to pay an official visit to neighbouring Portugal

in March, it was announced last week. The Queen has never visited Spain.

Señor Morán told young Spaniards at a university summer school that Spain's joining the EEC made Britain's position over Gibraltar more difficult. "To keep a colony indefinitely without a solution", as he put it.

He claimed that the Treaty of Rome obliges EEC members with a territorial dispute to seek to harmonize their differences.

The Spanish minister is expected to press for a solution to the Gibraltar issue - when he meets Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, at the United Nations General Assembly in September. Talks about the frontier have been going on quietly between Britain and Spain in the light of Spain's scheduled EEC entry.



M Cheysson, left, with Señor Dante Capato, Argentine Foreign Minister in Buenos Aires.

France seeks UN role on Falklands

Buenos Aires - M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, said in Buenos Aires that France has never recognized British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and gave a warning that Argentina would have to sign an agreement with the International Monetary Fund before receiving French investment.

M Cheysson was speaking at the end of his three-day visit to Argentina. He declined to predict his country's stance should Argentina introduce a resolution on the Falklands issue at the United Nations General Assembly.

"France condemned the use of force by Argentina in 1982, but that in no way implies that we recognized British sovereignty over the island", he said. He added that Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, must play a most important role in finding a peaceful solution.

Ten killed in Pakistan explosions

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

A car bomb exploded outside an Afghan guerrilla headquarters in Peshawar, about 100 miles north-west of Islamabad, killing four and injuring 12.

The explosion happened on Saturday morning outside the office of the Afghan Muslim guerrilla leader, Mr Gulbadin Hikmatyar. He was reportedly not in his office at the time.

Two other explosions were reported within hours of this in the North-West Frontier province which borders Afghanistan. An explosion in Saidu Sharif on Saturday is reported to have killed six people, while an explosion in Chitral, a mountain town, a day before caused damage to a building.

The explosions in this province, which has taken the bulk of an estimated three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan, have come at a time when there is a perceptible hardening of Soviet attitudes towards Pakistan. Last week the Russians called off top-level periodic consultations.

British climbers feared dead on Peruvian peak

Peruvian authorities yesterday called off the search for two British climbers, missing in freezing conditions on the slopes of Huascaran, a 22,205-foot Andean peak feared for its year-round bad weather.

Mr Simon Wilkey, aged 21, and Mr Paul Avery, aged 22, were last in contact with their base camp 10 days ago. Since then the Peruvian Andes have experienced the worst cold for years.

Minister denies Islamic law is discriminatory

Istanbul (Reuters) - A Senior Pakistani Government official has defended a controversial draft Islamic Law on Bodily Crimes, which women and non-Muslims say discriminates against them.

Mr Muhammad Zafarul Haq, Minister for Information and Religious Affairs, told a press conference the draft law gave heirs of a murder victim the right to revenge, regardless of religion or sex.

Mintoff pursues Constitution changes

From Austin Sammut, Valletta

Malta's House of Representatives has voted to set up a select committee to consider a number of significant amendments to the Constitution. The amendments put forward by Mr Dom Mintoff, the Prime Minister, concern freedom of conscience and of worship, private property, the powers of the President, Malta's neutral status and "foreign interference".

The last two amendments would formally declare Malta's neutral status and strongly condemn any foreign interference in its internal affairs. The Labour Government has for years advocated a policy of neutrality and non-alignment, equidistant from each of the superpowers.

The amendment on foreign interference is directly linked to the results of the 1981 general elections. The Government claims that the opposition Nationalists obtained a majority of 51 per cent, although they won only 31 seats

to Labour's 34 - because of financial and other aid from what it calls "conservative and reactionary forces in Europe".

Mr Mintoff's designated successor, Dr Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, has gone so far as to state that if there was any foreign interference no elections would be held.

whether more importance should be given to the social value of property.

The remaining amendment would bestow more powers on the President. These are thought to include control of broadcasting, the Army and the police. According to Mr Mintoff, the removal of these sectors from Government influence would help to allay any concern that they are subject of political manipulation.

Determined to justify invasion US takes low-key role in move towards elections

There is no timetable for a complete American withdrawal from Grenada, but Washington says it will not seek to influence the outcome of elections. Christopher Thomas reports in the first of two articles.

The United States, wary of international accusations of political interference, will observe a low-key diplomatic role as the Caribbean island of Grenada heads slowly and uneasily towards a general election. There will be no money for the poll, no support personnel, no advisers.

peace force. In about a month British policemen will begin training Grenadians - the Grenadian police force does not really exist.

It is hoped that the creation of a fully operational police force will facilitate the withdrawal of all Caribbean and American soldiers, but not for now.

American soldiers will be in Grenada well into next year, perhaps beyond. There is no timetable for a full pullout, unless there is a serious breakdown of goodwill with the locals. For that reason the young Americans are under firm orders to leave the local women well alone.

The New Jewel Movement created by Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister murdered in a bloody coup shortly before the American invasion, seems to have fallen apart in all but name. Mr Bishop seized power in 1979 in a coup against Sir Eric Gairy, who had been prime minister since Britain granted independence in 1974. Sir Eric, a flamboyant man much given to white suits and fast cars, is back in Grenada from exile in the United States.

The overwhelming view in Washington is that the New Jewel Movement has no hope of

capturing a majority in the 15-seat Parliament, or indeed of capturing any seats at all. It is seen to be tainted by its close association with Cuba, Grenada's benefactor before the Americans stormed ashore. One of its chief officers, Mr Bernard Coard, former deputy Prime Minister, is among those awaiting trial for murder.

Concern over security

The Commonwealth set up a consultative group earlier this month to examine the needs of small states in the context of national security and economic development. The inclusion of security stemmed directly from events in Grenada.

In the Goa Declaration on International Security last November, Commonwealth heads of government said that "the international community must respect the independence of... small nations, and provide effectively for their territorial integrity".

The consultative group is to prepare a report for the next Commonwealth heads of government meeting in the Bahamas late next year.

GRENADA Part 1

Having ousted the military dictatorship of General Hudson Austin in last October's invasion, the United States is determined to prove that its action led Grenada to democracy. There is every expectation that the politicians privately favoured by the Americans will form Grenada's first properly-elected government.

Elections may be held by the end of November, but no firm date has been set. American sources say a recently-completed voter registration drive resulted in 49,000 people - 90 per cent of those eligible - signing up. Alliances and splits are occurring at bewildering speed between newly-revived and newly-created political factions.

The Americans still have 250 military personnel in Grenada, officially to support the 400 troops from the Caribbean



Gairy: Rousing speeches. Blaize: Party of expatriates. Brizan: Approval in Washington.

THE LEGEND GROWS

JAGUAR XJ-S RACING TEAM WINS '24-HOURS' ETC. RACE AT SPA, BELGIUM, 28th & 29th JULY, 1984.



* Subject to official confirmation.

JAGUAR The legend grows

Israeli censor angers Arabs

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

Between 15 and 30 per cent of all the material submitted to the Israeli military censor by Palestinian newspapers in annexed East Jerusalem is banned from publication.

This is a finding of a new study of the relationship between the Arab press and the Israeli censor by a leading Israeli journalist, Mr Danny Rubenstein, Arabic affairs reporter for the left-wing Tel-Aviv daily *Davar*. A detailed report of his study appears in the *National Federation of Israeli Journalists' 1984 Yearbook*.

The report appears as controversy is growing about Israeli censorship, not only of newspapers but also of books and other art forms in East Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In recent months, Palestinian journalists have repeatedly complained that items which have appeared in the Israeli or foreign press have been excised by the censor from their own publications.

According to Mr Rubenstein, the East Jerusalem newspapers are aware that large portions of the material they submit for censorship are likely to be removed, so they regularly prepare about 25 per cent more than they have space for. It is forbidden under the Israeli regulations to leave blank spaces to show where material has been deleted.

A random study by Mr Rubenstein of the excised stories showed that they contained no military or other state secrets, but rather dealt with politics, Palestinian nationalism and heretofore, sentiments hostile to Israel and the legitimacy of Israel's existence.

Also prohibited were items regarding resistance to the Israeli military authorities in the lands conquered in 1967, and Israeli actions against Palestinian nationalist aspirations, such as the new Jewish settlements in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Syrian Golan Heights.

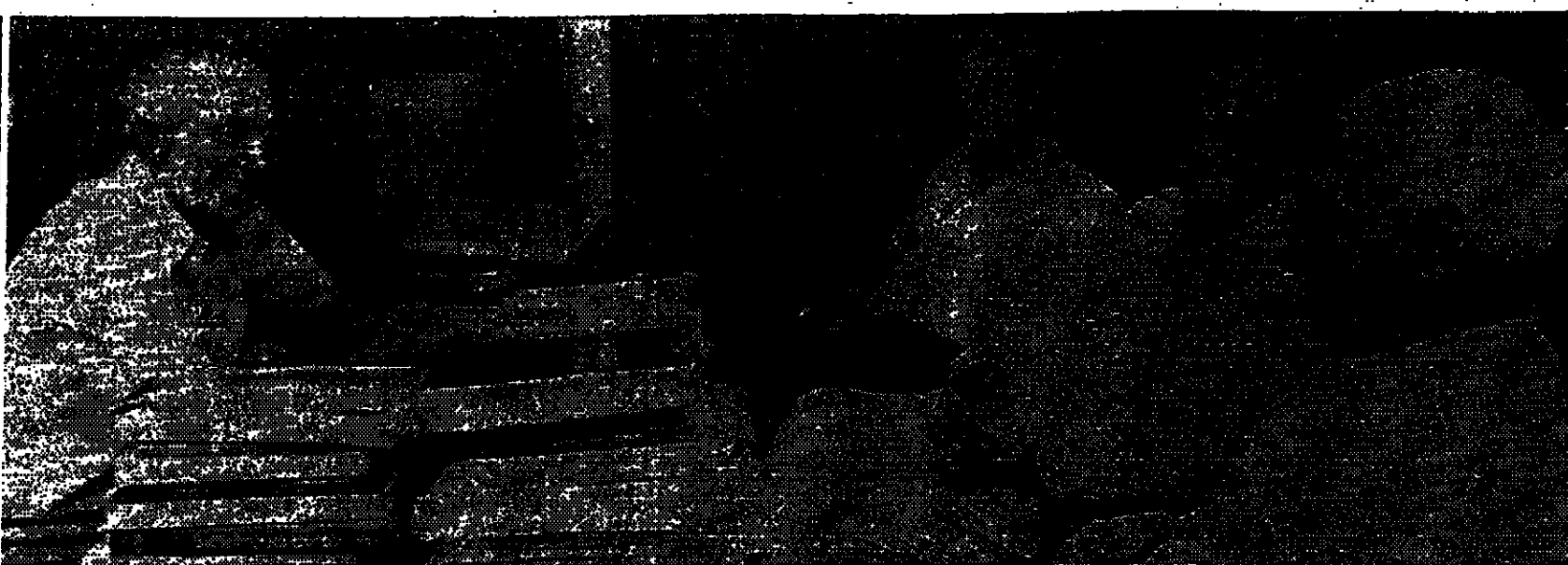
The report concludes that the Palestinian journalists and editors in East Jerusalem - the Arab sector of the city annexed by Israel soon after the Six Day War - see their papers as "weapons" in the struggle against Israel.

Mr Rubenstein claims that neither the newspapers nor the censor regard freedom of the press as at issue but rather see their differences as "an all out war of survival" between Israel and the Palestinians.

The study finds that the Palestinian journalists select their news items, photographs, cartoons and headlines on the basis of their effectiveness in "the national struggle".

Balkan leaders meet for talks

Vienna, (Reuters) - President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria arrived in the Black Sea resort of Constanta today on a friendly visit to Romania, the official Agerpes news agency reported. He was met by his host, President Nicolae Ceausescu, the two leaders met at least once a year for consultations.



Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, with his top party members (from left) Mr Yitzhak Rabin, Mr Yitzhak Navon and Mr Haim Bar-Lev.

Likud and Labour both woo Weizman to tip balance of power

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

After a brief pause for the Jewish Sabbath, frantic political bargaining designed to secure a new government resumed yesterday, with the swashbuckling figure of Mr Ezer Weizman, a former Air Force commander, emerging as a key figure because of the vital three seats won by his new centre Yehud Party.

Both Labour, the largest single party in terms of seats, and the ruling Likud, have spared no energy in their efforts to woo Mr Weizman, who resigned as Likud Defence Minister in 1980, into their respective camps before this week's talks with President Herzog begin.

Although there have been repeated, but unconfirmed, reports that Mr Weizman leans towards the Labour side, the Likud has apparently been willing to offer him the highest political price, including the possibility of becoming Prime Minister, or of returning to the defence portfolio, now held by Mr Moshe Arens. The party has also offered him the Foreign Ministry.

It is understood that Labour has also offered the handsome fighter pilot the Foreign Ministry, but its problems are greater because the job has also been offered to its number two man, Mr Yitzhak Navon, the former President.

Also, the party has to convince Mr Weizman that it can realistically hope to persuade some of the religious parties into a workable government with its secular left-wing.

Yesterday, Mr Weizman, who appears to be thriving on the limelight, reported back to

the secretariat of his three-month-old party. Political sources said that he refused to state a preference in public for either Labour or Likud, and instead repeated his earlier demand for a national unity government, an idea which has found widespread support.

The reported Likud offer of the premiership to Mr Weizman has taken Labour supporters aback and could well prove the clinching factor if true. Likud is also reported to have offered to merge Mr Weizman's party into its own, offering posts to his supporters in the event of a new right-wing coalition taking over.

In the string of private meetings between Mr Weizman and Likud leaders, it is understood that ministers have emphasized the anger that would be caused among his new supporters, many of them former Likud voters, if he were seen to be paving the way for a Labour Cabinet led by Mr Shimon Peres.

Although Mr Weizman has not committed himself before the presidential talks, which begin on Wednesday, he is believed to have laid down some conditions. One is that he will not take part in a Labour coalition dependent for its parliamentary life on votes from the Communist Hadasah Party, and the Progressive List for Peace, both of which have been blessed by Mr Yassir Arafat the PLO chairman.

Another central figure, Dr Joseph Burg, veteran leader of the National Religious Party, which has four seats yesterday, hinted his preference for Likud. One reason he gave was the

claim by some left-wing Labour supporters that they would not vote in favour on the type of Jewish religious laws which the party hopes to extract as the price of its cooperation.

Another setback for Labour yesterday was the announcement of the Sephardi Torah Guardians, a new ultra-orthodox religious party, had formed a committee with Likud to negotiate for a new coalition. The move effectively placed its four seats in the Likud camp and possibly signified a trend.

By last night, it was still unclear whether either main party could secure the 61 seats necessary to set up a new coalition, and the haggling seems set to last much longer. The process has been complicated by a number of deliberately misleading stories which have been appearing in the Israeli press, apparently "planted" in an attempt to influence the negotiations.

In Jerusalem on Saturday night, Rabbi Meir Kahane, the leader of the extreme right wing Kach Party, threatened to force his way into the President's residence if he is the only party leader to be excluded from this week's discussions. He said he had already sent a telegram warning President Herzog.

In a toughly-worded speech, the rabbi also pledged to use his new parliamentary immunity to pray on Jerusalem's Holy Temple Mount, the site of Islamic shrines which is now banned for Jewish prayers.

This, he said, would be the first step towards the complete removal of the Islamic shrines, Al Aqsa mosque and the Dome of the Rock.



Action stations: Lebanese Army units take up positions.

Army quells Beirut gun battles

Beirut (Reuters) - Gun battles broke out between Sunni and Druze Muslim militias in West Beirut for the first time in weeks yesterday as the Army worked to implement the Lebanese Government's latest peace plan. Rifle and grenade fire rained through the streets of the Sakiet Al-Janzir area for almost two hours before the Army moved in to separate fighters of the Sunni Murabitoun and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party.

The clashes subsided soon after troops with jeeps and armoured vehicles took up positions around the battle zone. No casualties were reported.

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Doubts grow over space negotiations

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Mr Casper Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, seemed to cast serious doubts last night on whether talks proposed by the Soviets on space weapons would get under way. He flatly rejected many Soviet preconditions to the talks in Vienna in September and suggested that the Russians were trying to find reasons not to attend.

The Reagan Administration is officially still hoping that the talks will begin, but senior officials believe the prospects are dwindling rapidly. Mr Weinberger said: "We will go to Vienna, but we are not going to Vienna kowtowing to, or capitulating to, Soviet demands or preconditions." He questioned whether the Russians were "trying to defeat the President of the United States", a reference to the November general election.

The Administration sent a diplomatic note to Moscow on Saturday, agreeing to discuss the issue of space weapons in the talks. Tass, the official Soviet news agency, made much on Friday of the fact that the United States had not specifically mentioned outer space when it accepted the Russian invitation to the talks last Tuesday.

The latest Note, which said America was serious about avoiding any mention of the Soviet denunciation on Friday of the American "deceitful approach to arms control".

The Russians also declared that the American position made it "impossible" to begin negotiations on space weapons, which is all Russia wants.

The American position, strongly reinforced by Mr Weinberger on television yesterday, is that if the United States goes to Vienna it will feel free to raise broad questions of arms control, not just space weapons. Mr Weinberger said: "We will talk about all the things they want us to talk about, but we will insist also on talking about the things we want to talk about, such as the reduction of nuclear missiles."

The Administration is continuing to refuse a Soviet demand to a moratorium on testing and deploying space armaments from the start of the Vienna talks. The Americans have pointed out that the Russians have a monopoly on anti-satellite weapons.

REPLY: The United States Defence Department has issued a 125-page report, designed to refute criticisms of America's readiness to sustain military combat.

Bonn stays calm over Soviet press attacks

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Bonn reacted coolly over the weekend to the Soviet press campaign against its policies towards East Germany. Chancellor Helmut Kohl said such attacks would not change anything. Other government officials said *Pravda's* attack on Friday did not endanger the visit here of Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

Privately, however, Bonn is taking a far blacker view of the Soviet attack. Many are convinced it is intended to put pressure on Herr Honecker to cancel his visit. No announcement of the visit has yet been made as it is still uncertain. *Neues Deutschland*, the East German party paper, reprinted the *Pravda* attack, which is seen here as directed mainly at East Berlin. The Russians are giving their views as much emphasis as possible, and are keeping up the barrage against West Germany. Mr Vadim Zagladin, deputy head of the party's international department, blamed Bonn at the weekend for a breakdown in the Geneva arms limitation talks.

The semi-official Novosti news agency has again accused Bonn of revanchism. It said the West Germans were making ever more impudent attempts to redraw Europe's frontiers, which had been fixed by international agreements.

Turkish overtures spurned

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece has brushed aside Turkey's latest peace overtures as insincere, and said that there could be no settlement of their differences until Ankara desists from its plan to partition Cyprus.

The Greek position was outlined on Friday by Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, in the course of one of his rare press conferences, which foreign correspondents were allowed to attend on condition that they did not ask questions.

He said: "To carry on a dialogue with Turkey when new *fait accomplis* are being perpetrated in Cyprus aimed at the island's permanent partition would be an act of treason against the Cypriot people."

The Greek side insists that only a Turkish gesture of amends, such as the return of the Greek refugees to their homes in Famagusta, could end

Solidarity flushed with jail success

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

As scores of political prisoners leave Poland's jails under the terms of a sweeping amnesty, so a vivid picture is emerging of how Solidarity activists kept their morale high and their nerves strong during two and a half years of captivity.

They could be seen at Warsaw central railway station at the weekend, a bit grizzled from lack of sleep and a shave, huge rucksacks forming a hump on their backs.

One fished out from a denim pocket a dice made intricately and over long boring hours from shaped bread pellets. Tinted with ink, it bore the inscription: "Solidarity lives in cell number X", each word etched on a face of the cube.

Another explained how communication was maintained between Solidarity activists: "We mainly used the five-by-five method, hanging on the pipes. The letters of the alphabet are organized into five rows of five letters. The number of taps indicates precisely which letter is meant. We made very few spelling mistakes."

Apart from this traditional method of prison communication, one jail made use of an anomaly in the plumbing - when the lavatory was flushed it was possible to talk through the pipes to a quite different section of the jail.

In Rakowiec prison where Poland's main Solidarity leaders and advisers are still awaiting release, some inmates had to double up with drug smugglers from Sri Lanka. At least two of the former Solidarity leadership now have a rudimentary knowledge of the infinitely complex Sinhalese language.

So far only two of the top premarital law Solidarity leadership have been freed - Mr Andrzej Gwiazda and Mr Grzegorz Palka. The principal underground leader to have been released is Mr Wieslaw Frasyniuk, whose bitter protests in Barczewo prison earned him punishment after punishment from the authorities.

About half of the 650 political prisoners in Poland have been freed so far. They are usually taken to the railway station in a closed prison vehicle and left on the platform to await their train home.

When Mr Gwiazda was allowed to leave prison briefly - to visit his sick mother - before the amnesty came into effect, the policemen tried unsuccessfully to buy him a ticket on the express train to Gdansk. The booking clerk turned the policemen away. To avoid Mr Gwiazda roaming loose in Warsaw, renewing old contacts, they drove him around town for four hours until the next train arrived.

Commitment to Solidarity, at least as a goal worth fighting for, seems to be undimmed by prison and isolation, judging by the trickle of prisoners released so far. Some, however, are very ill.

Police act to curb French road bandits

Marseilles (Reuters) - Three young men have been arrested in a huge police operation to crack down on gangs of modern highwaymen attacking tourists in southern France.

One of the three, all arrested in the past few days, has been charged with armed robbery after a West German couple who had been sleeping in their car in a lay-by were robbed at gunpoint of Fr3,500 (about £170) by masked men who drove off at high speed.

Two other young men were arrested after a brief chase and are suspected of extorting money from two British hitchhikers who accepted a lift in their car. A pistol, several clubs and about 50 rounds of ammunition were found in their stolen vehicle.

Bolshoi star in suicide attempt

Cagliari (AFP) - Ekaterin Maksimova, aged 45, lead dancer in the Bolshoi Ballet, was found unconscious in a hotel bath here with her wrists slashed.

She was rushed to a local hospital and released several hours later. She had been suffering from deep depression caused by overwork.

Draft warning

Washington (Reuters) - The United States may be forced to extend military conscription by the 1990s if it implements plans to increase the size of the armed forces and develop complex new weapons systems, according to a study by Martin Binkin, a defence manpower specialist.

Beet priority

Moscow (Reuters) - Hospital patients in a Russian village had to wait up to nine hours for medical help because doctors, nurses and even surgeons had been drafted into the fields to help pick sugar beet, a Soviet newspaper reported.

Underwater feat

Doha, Qatar (AP) - A 36-year-old British diver, John Cryne, is claiming the world record for underwater swimming, according to the *Gulf Times*, for covering 43.5 miles under water at a depth of 15 feet in just under 23 hours.

Hero dies

Guingamp, France (Reuters) - Colonel Rémy, a French resistance hero who founded an underground intelligence network in German-occupied France, has died here aged 79. His real name was Gilbert Renault.

Down to earth

Moscow (Reuters) - Three Soviet cosmonauts, including Svetlana Savitskaya, who carried out the first spacewalk by a woman last week, returned to earth at the end of their 12-day mission, to be awarded the Order of Lenin.

Drugs afloat

Castellón, Spain (Reuters) - Spanish police have recovered more than two tonnes of hashish worth over £4m, packed in plastic bags found floating at sea or washed up on beaches on Spain's eastern coast.

Weather wise

Kagoshima, Japan (AFP) - An approaching typhoon has caused postponement of the launch of Japan's third weather satellite, scheduled for Wednesday.

Zaire votes

Kinshasa (Reuters) - Zaireans voted in plebiscite expected to extend President Mobutu Sese Seko's third hold on the country for a third seven-year term.

Sudan release

Nairobi (AP) - Southern Sudanese rebels will release two West German hostages captured two months ago, the Ethiopian state radio said.

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LA car attack suspect had mental problem

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles

The man arrested after a car was driven into pedestrians strolling in the street less than a mile from the Olympic village, killing a teenager and seriously injuring more than two dozen others, had a history of mental problems and was under psychiatric treatment, his brother said yesterday.

Daniel Lee Young, aged 21, is expected to appear in court today, where he will be charged with the murder of Eileen Deutsch, aged 15, and the attempted murder of others.

Police went to great pains to emphasize that the tragedy was not linked in any way to the Games.

"He is angry with the police and wanted to get even", police chief Daryl Gates said on Saturday.

"He wanted to hurt people", his brother, Mr Larry Young, aged 24, said. His younger brother had had serious mental problems since April, 1983,

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Notice to Cardholders

Bank of Scotland announces an increase in the monthly rate of interest charged to Bank of Scotland Visa Cardholders from 1.75% to 2% (equivalent to an APR of 26.8%, for purchases and, typically, 27.2% for cash advances).

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Bank of Scotland,
Visa Card Centre, Northampton, NN1 1SL.

Liberian military leader announces he will run for president in 1985

By Kenneth Mackenzie

Mr Samuel Doe, who seized power in Liberia as a master sergeant in 1980, has announced that he will be a candidate for the presidency when elections are again permitted at the end of 1985.

The West African state took two more steps towards civilian rule last week. The ban on political parties was lifted, and the ruling military People's Redemption Council and 35 nominated civilians. Mr Doe has been sworn in as president of the assembly. The former ambassador in London, Mr Harry Moniba, has been brought back as assembly vice-president. There is expected to be a rush to form political parties.

Before the coup, Liberia was ruled by President William Tolbert and his True Whig Party. This had been almost permanently in power since the republic was founded in 1847. It claimed to be open to all Liberians but helped to keep in power the descendants of the freed Americans slaves who founded Liberia.

It is certain that the True Whig Party will not re-emerge under that name.

Before the coup there were two left-wing groupings, both of which supported Mr Doe in his early days in power.

One began as a student body in the United States called the Progressive Alliance of Liberians. Later it tried to register as a political party called the Progressive Peoples Party. It was banned just before the coup.

Its leader, Mr Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, served as Foreign Minister and presidential adviser under Mr Doe. He has now announced that he will set up the United People's Party, intended to have a broader base than the old Progressive Party embracing former members of the True Whig Party and the other left-wing groupings. The Movement for Justice in Africa.

The Movement was led by Dr Biomas Fahnbulleh and Dr Togba Nahn Tipoteh, both academics who served under Mr Doe but are now in exile.

Mr Wasde Appleton, a lawyer, has said he will form the Democratic Party to prevent Liberia being turned into a socialist state.

A teacher with no political background, Mr Gabriel Kpoteh, has announced that he will stand for president, but is not sure about forming a party.



Mr Doe: Master sergeant who seized power in 1980.

Another person who might be expected to play a leading part in civilian politics is Dr Amos Sawyer, and academic at the University of Liberia. He was chairman of the committee which drafted the new constitution. Before the coup he challenged the True Whig Party by standing as an independent against their candidate in an election for Mayor of Monrovia.

General Thomas Quiwonkpa, commander of the Army under Mr Doe and a powerful figure in the military government, is an unknown quantity. He is in exile after falling out of favour about a year ago. He has a strong following.

The Kastellorizo controversy

Servicemen tell story of harbour fire

Claims by the people of the little Greek island of Kastellorizo that British troops looted their homes during the Second World War and then burned part of the town to conceal the evidence, have drawn rejoinders from many former British servicemen, stationed in the area during the war. (Our Foreign Staff writes). They tell a very different story, and, in particular, they describe the great fire in 1944:

Much damage had already been done to the picturesque little town by German bombing, but one day early in July fire broke out in the harbour area.

Mr Benjamin Gibson, then the camouflage officer on Kastellorizo, described the scene: "It was very hot weather and the closely packed, empty houses were bone dry and quite a strong wind was blowing in fact, perfect conditions for a serious conflagration."

"An attempt was made to contain the blaze by creating a fire break. We blew up some

houses but our efforts proved useless because the fire moved too fast in the strong wind."

Mr Philip Hawkins, then serving on a motor launch temporarily in the harbour, said the fire swept through the deserted town and "with the vast store of fuel in drums under immediate threat, the island had to be evacuated."

"Two or three days later we received at the advance headquarters a terse signal from NOIC (Naval Officer in Charge), Castellosso - as it was then known - in the following words: 'Have resumed command of what is left'

Mr Chris Greenham, serving as a radio operator with the Anglo-Hellenic Schooner Flotilla, quoted from his wartime diary, in which he had earlier written of his first visit to the "exquisite village" of Castellosso.

On July 9 his schooner returned to the harbour: "What a change from last visit - in half light of early dawn a

quarter of the town looks like a forest of skeleton walls."

"Fires are still smouldering in places and wisps of smoke are curling skywards. What the devil has happened? Another German Stuka raid?" He was told of a mysterious fire which broke out in the petrol store and spread to the ammunition.

All of the former servicemen insist that there was never any evidence or any suggestion that the fire might have been started deliberately.

Mr Gibson also explained that a Captain Riddle has the job on Kastellorizo of looking

after the safe-keeping of what was left of the islanders' belongings. "He was a conscientious, capable officer who carried out his duties well. Anything of value was collected and locked in a large church."

Mr Noel Charles Jackson described how, during the winter of 1943-44, he and others of the small contingent carried out repairs to the roofs of houses damaged in air raids, while Brigadier Peter Acland called at the island in November 1944 and noted: "The O.C. Troops is concerned over the preservation of civilian property. Cypriot engineers and pioneers are repairing 26 houses and reckon 100 more could be repaired."

Brigadier Acland became Chief Administrator of the Dodecanese Islands in May 1945 and visited Kastellorizo. "I did receive, quite naturally, some complaints of damage to property, but there was no ill feeling against the British; in fact quite the reverse."

jointly support such a motion. This is submitted to the 21-member parliament committee on justice, which Mr Mendoza also heads, and which includes 13 members of the ruling party.

Only by a two-thirds vote in this committee could a resolution reach the floor of the Assembly. Even if it did, Presidential impeachment requires 134 votes, which is far more than the opposition could ever hope to muster.

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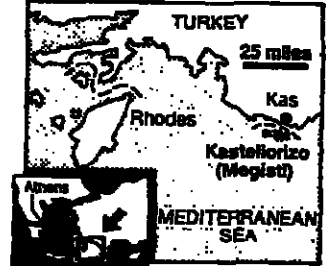
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Libyan link in plot to kill Sudan leader

Khartoum (Reuters) - Ten people who admitted plotting to kill President Nimeiry and blow up the US Embassy in Khartoum have been arrested.

The 10 said they were members of the Sudanese Socialist Popular Front Revolutionary Committee, based in Libya. They included three former soldiers

Assembly blocks Marcos impeachment

From Keith Dalton, Manila

The Philippines Government has announced new rules which make it almost impossible for the opposition to fulfil its election pledge to launch impeachment proceedings against President Marcos.

Stiff preconditions and the ruling party's veto power effectively prevent the motion even getting to the floor of the Government-dominated National Assembly.

Opposition-supported impeachment rules laid down by the old Parliament were discarded last week when the new 200-member Assembly convened.

Instead the Government's rules committee, headed by the Justice Minister, Mr Estelito Mendoza, has drafted a new set of guidelines.

The old rules allowed any Filipino citizen to file impeachment proceedings; now 40 members of Parliament must

jointly support such a motion. This is submitted to the 21-member parliament committee on justice, which Mr Mendoza also heads, and which includes 13 members of the ruling party.

Only by a two-thirds vote in this committee could a resolution reach the floor of the Assembly. Even if it did, Presidential impeachment requires 134 votes, which is far more than the opposition could ever hope to muster.

Belaúnde puts faith in Pope

Lima (Reuters) - President Fernando Belaúnde Terry of Peru, marking his fourth anniversary in power, predicted that the Pope's forthcoming visit would help to eliminate local terrorist activity, which he said posed perhaps the greatest threat his country had ever faced.

In his annual address to Congress last night, Señor Belaúnde also repeated a charge that the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrillas were aided by drug traffickers and foreign conspirators.

He said the group had launched 2,700 attacks over the past year, killing 77 policemen, and carried out sabotage causing more than \$15m (\$1.5m) in damage.

The military, which earlier this month was put in charge of all anti-guerrilla operations, must act "without pause to cut short this threat, which perhaps is the most grave Peru had had", he said.

"His Holiness Pope John Paul II's visit is awaited by the entire country with the greatest reverence and the utmost fervour. When he steps on (our) American soil, his presence will consolidate relations among men and nations and eradicate the evil of terrorism which only creates ruin." The Pope is expected to visit Peru in January, 1985.

His itinerary may include Ayacucho, a south-eastern Andean city at the centre of the four-year-old insurgency

Awards for reporters in Lagos jail

From Eddie Iroh, Lagos

The Nigerian Union of Journalists has given its award for "courageous journalists" to jailed reporters Mr Tunde Thompson and Mr Ndaka Irabor, both of The Guardian newspaper in Lagos. The two will receive 1,000 naira from a 2,500-naira yearly award raised by the union from contributions.

Mr Thompson, senior diplomatic correspondent, and Mr Irabor, assistant news editor, were jailed for one year each by a military tribunal on July 4 for "false publication" under the Nigerian military Government's widely criticized "Decree 4". The union is challenging the decree in court on the ground that it violates the constitutional provision for free speech.

The union's president, Mr Bola Adedole, has also announced that it has nominated Mr Thompson and Mr Irabor for two other awards, one from the Cairo-based African Association of Journalists and the other from the International Organization of Journalists in Prague.

By the weekend the Guardian had reported more than 12,000 naira in voluntary donations from organizations and individuals in support of the families of the jailed journalists. The donors include Chief M. K. O. Abiola, the millionaire publisher of the rival Concord newspaper chain.

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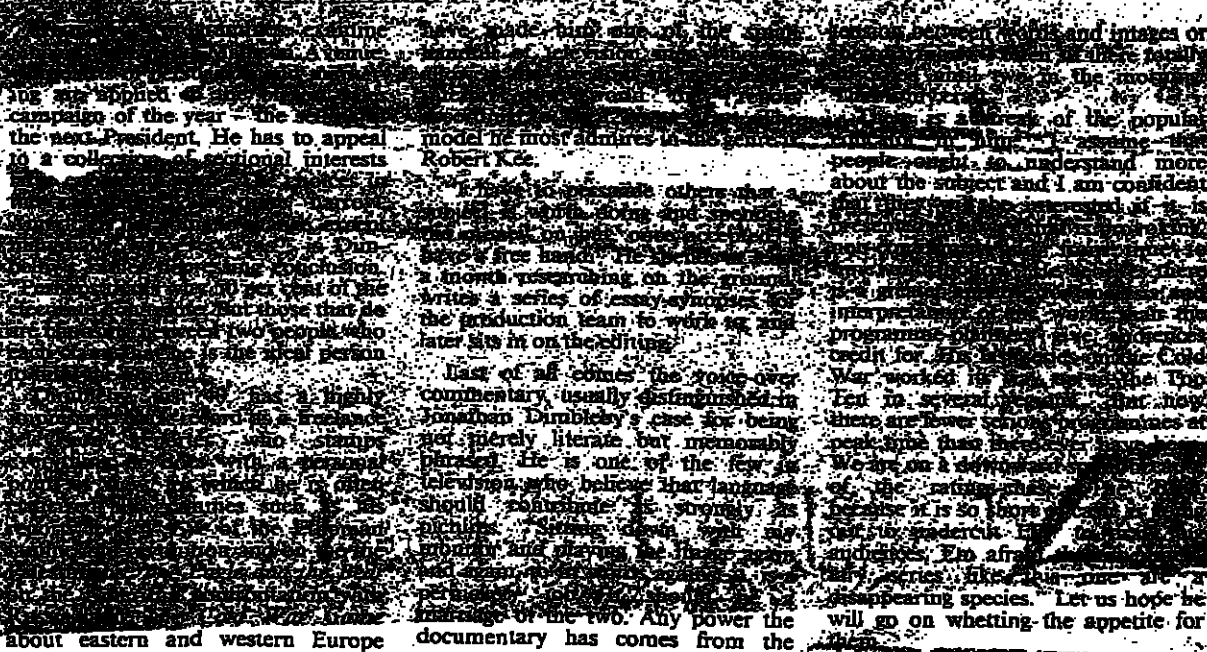
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Hot pursuit of the American Dream

That is one sort of American Dream, but the term has resonance

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Given the strength of his personality, it was not surprising that he should prove able to mould half a dozen redoubtable American jazz musicians into an extension of his own keyboard, exploiting the individual voices of his front line - three saxophones

The Methodist hymnal came through clearly, however, on a piece whose 12/8 metre and step-ladder harmonic cycle was cleverly exploited by the tenor

stances, she soared through the work with intensity and complete command.

There are certain notes she

Haendel needs a little support from her orchestra. Saraste is not yet 30, and he has evidently made a great impression in

It may be thought ungracious to criticize Mr Saraste at all, as

Nicholas Kenyon

others who were all brilliant and successful. Some of them were also sadistic, psychotic and suicidal. Their father killed himself when they began to beat him at his own game. The

Elizabeth and Essex, and a
Westmore wired Charles Laugh-
lin's eyelids with catgut for *The
Cunchback of Notre Dame*.
Anyone approaching an

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often made particularly clever use of contrast and surprise: a piece dedicated to the late John Coltrane, for example, stitched together a wide variety of individual events in a single, fast-sailing way, sometimes bringing off the utterly unexpected, such as a solo by the drummer, Ben Riley, which was allowed to grow out of the gentilest piano reverie. Later the skill of the trombonist Dick Riley, much in fashion as a plunger, must have been employed to add effectively spare commentaries to a couple of those infectious township dances, vigorously intoned by the wide-ranged richness of the saxophone choir. The leader was a fine phrasing, too, to introduce after the fashion the slender vocal talent of his wife.

The Sleeping Beauty

Covent Garden

There was another new Aurora to be seen at Covent Garden on Friday. That brings to six the number I have collected, in productions by the Royal Ballet and other companies, so far this year. Ravenna Tucker maintains and in many respects improves on the high level set by the previous five.

Young as she is, by now one takes her technique for granted. If there are any steps that cause her concern, she is certainly not letting the spectator find out. For fluency, neatness, crispness and clarity in the choreography and the most complex or exposed demands, she can be relied upon with happy confi-

That allows her to concentrate on what matters more, the presentation of the dances both physically and emotionally. What a pleasure it is again to see someone in this role composing every pose beautifully, maintaining a play of head and in positions to set off the attitudes, making her movements smoothly and sympathetically to the music. All the more so when she brings such consciousness of muscular control to so simple a thing as raising a leg, or when she realizes a step such as *pas de chat*, the mixture of sexual and virginal vigour and delicacy she brings to it.

ment was often invested with a quality that, I suppose must be called spiritual. An example was the manner in which at one point she raised her head and arms during an arabesque, making you conscious not only of the gesture but the feeling implicit in it. When she can do that, there is the role of the artist. The role of the dancer, Tucker's Aurora will be something quite remarkable.

For that, she probably needs a more inspiring partner. Anthony Dowson, who played Florimund opposite her, first took the part a fortnight earlier as one of the professionals drafted into the Royal Ballet School's performance. He is not in the supporting cast, but his acting, though assiduous, reflects a curiously cheerful, gregarious view of a

been reading too many newspapers. The chief strength of his solo dancing is a forceful rhythm to his work has energy without friskiness, and his line has something of the composed harmony this sort of role demands.

It was not, in fact, a good evening for male dancing. In the first dialogue, one of the casters was very evidently out of time. Wavvy Feden's Horreil was manuvied, Simon Horreil came a surer as the Wolf, and, although Phillip Broadhead has his soaring moments as Bluebird, they were not sustained. The role of Fiona Broadhead had not got there yet together in the pas de deux.

Incidentally, why does the Royal Ballet adopt a different dancing for that duct from most companies?

That, in brief, was the story of the Westmore brothers, which was told in the final installment of Omnibus (BBC1) last night. The family business was movie make-up and at one time there was a Westmore hairdressing salon in the main thoroughfare at four of the biggest studios in Hollywood.

The Westmores were credited with creating almost every memorable face in the movies, from Mary Pickford with her banglets (individually hung) to *The Creature from the Black Lagoon* (which, incidentally, I never knew how bad Merle Crenson's complexion was, or how hung-over Marion Davies

to based on this family would doubt be rejected out of hand. Even without the subtitles, like the identical twins Ernie and Ern who did not look alike to each other for twenty years, the family history is so ravenously fanciful.

The story was told by the youngest brother, Frank, who wanted on to see one of his older brothers. The actors playing *Bonanza* for the desired new medium of television could never get their faces fixed in his studio. Frank's monologue might profitably have been punctuated by memories of some of the great names in the family. The actor's viewpoint was a little too close to the subject for us to get a convincing picture of it.

Colin B. Pearson

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Oxford class lists: English, Geography and Theology


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Young, R. Macgregor, D.S. Shogren, R. M. 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 95

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The Royal Ballet
SUMMER SEASON
● UNTIL 31 AUG ●



Royal Opera House


Arts Council

Concert Lessons A Month in the Country
*A Broken Set of Rules (a new ballet by Ashley Page)
August 2, 3, 9, 10 at 7.30pm

The Sleeping Beauty
July 27, 31 at 7.30pm

Romeo and Juliet
July 28; August 6, 11 at 7.30pm
July 28; August 11 at 2.30pm
August 8 at 8.00pm (please note later starting time)

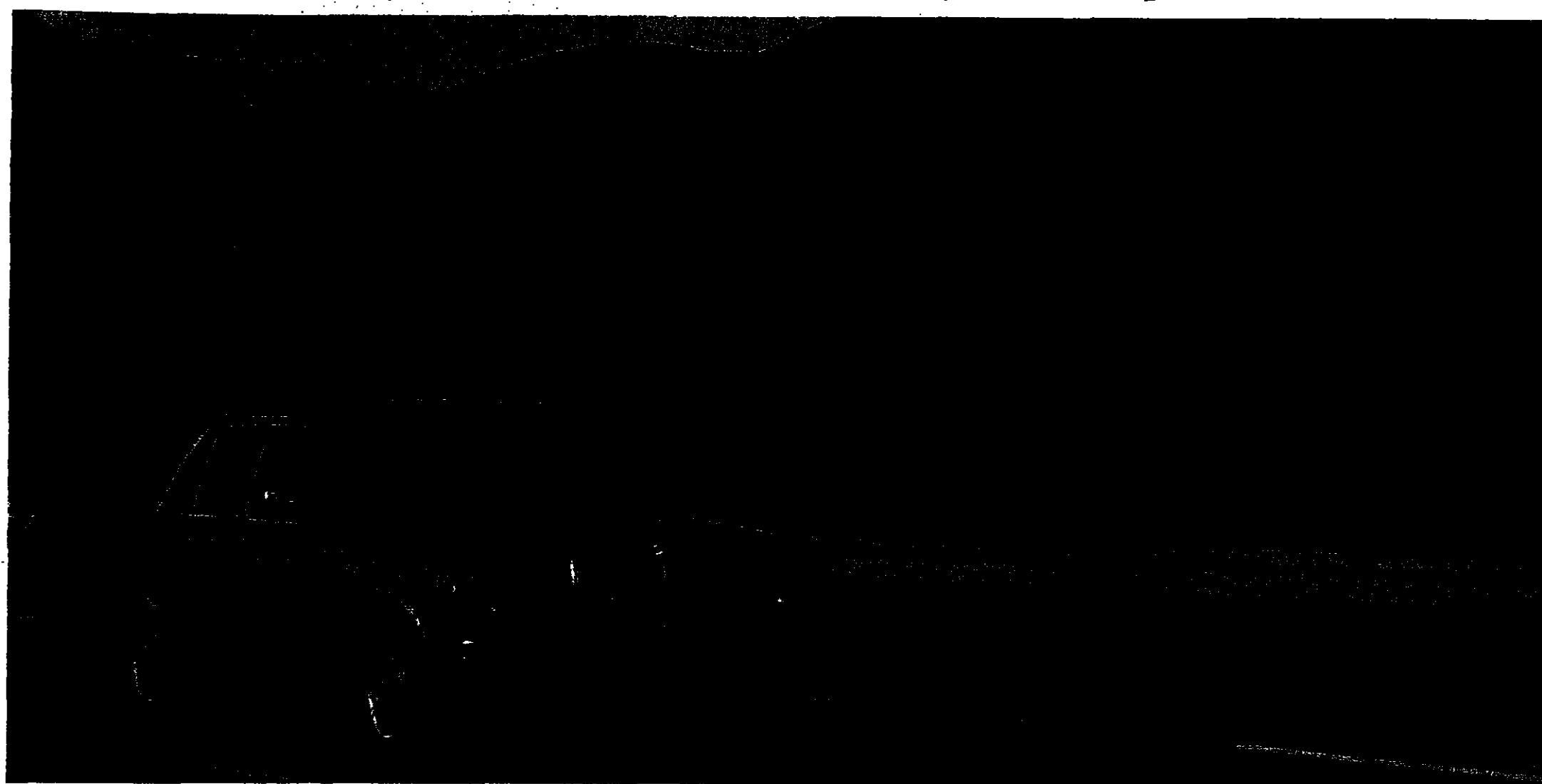
Party Game (a new ballet by Michael Corder)
My Brother, My Sisters/Raymonda Act III
July 30; August 1, 7 at 7.30pm

La Fille mal gardée
August 4 at 2.30pm and 7.30pm

*World premiere Tickets from £4. Access, Visa & Diners Club welcome.

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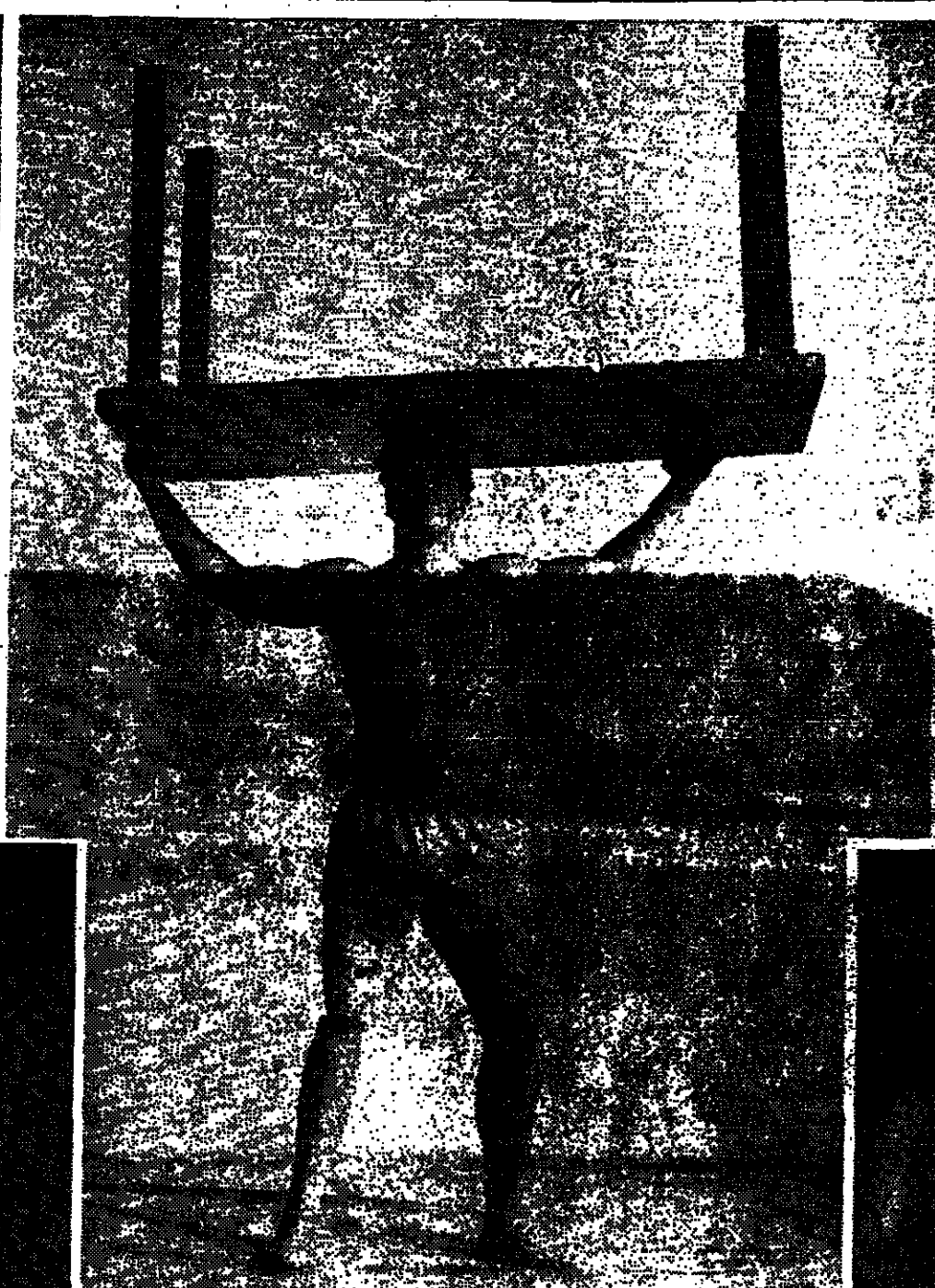
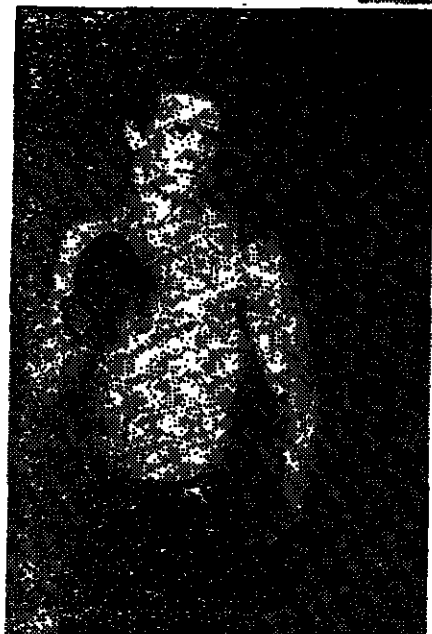
Engineered like no other car in the world.

SPECTRUM



Real men are back in fashion

And this sudden change in an industry that has concentrated on the effete image of the male is almost totally due to the extraordinary influence of the bold American photographer Bruce Weber



This is Jeff Keith - he's inspirational. He was a great athlete until he discovered he had cancer in his leg. Now he's doing a sponsored run for crippled kids. I said I wanted to move a table and he did it - that's the picture



David Gilman is in the US Army, he's a sergeant there, and a member of the kyak team - I thought that David represented something of that old movie-star quality that some athletes have

This is Peter Lash and he is one of the captains of the team handball squad. His head is wrapped because it was really hot that day in Colorado Springs, and we told him to put a T-shirt on his head

Times Square, New York. An arresting apparition looms over the hordes of commuters and cruisers, outdazzling the show-biz ads - an athletic torso in brilliant white underpants stretching gracefully across a billboard five storeys high. This is one of a series of stunning Calvin Klein advertisements that have occupied two prime sites for the past six months. The underpants sold out in three weeks. The model is Tom Hintnaus, a pole-vaulter competing in the Olympics, and the creator Bruce Weber, an American photographer widely acclaimed as the most innovative force in fashion photography today and credited with bringing in a new male image. Weber's admiration for the tough beauty of surfing athleticism has led the transformation of the male model from the effete lounge lizard breathing European sophistication to the all-American outdoor hero.

"I think the thing is Bruce never really approached photographing men's clothing from the fashion point of view," says Klein. "He always had his own creative sense that he was able to put to these photographs, and out of it came a style that's been so widely imitated that Bruce has just gone on to so many other incredible things."

This week Weber is in London to install an exhibition

of his photographs of athletes, a mammoth project that grew out of his travels around America last year recording athletes in training for the Olympics. The project was extended recently to cover disabled athletes competing for the Special Olympics and prison sportsmen.

With a collapsible tent for a studio and a borrowed tepee as a dressing room Weber captured more than 250 Olympic "hopefuls". All the flash paraphernalia of modern sportswear and the branded logos of sponsorship are banished in favour of bare torsos and clothes and hair styled more like that of the contenders of 1934.

With an uncanny glint of victory in their eyes and an inimitable tough elegance, photographed in black and white, and striking poses reminiscent of Greek sculpture, modern athletes are restored to the heroism of the Olympian ideal: Weber's is a celebration of physical dexterity.

Weber says: "It was exciting to go out and photograph people that are very, very different. We wanted something that wasn't a commercial record - many will be wearing clothes from Levi and bathing caps with McDonald's written across them. We wanted to photograph them the way they used to be

photographed - the clothes they wore are the clothes so many designers have tried to copy through the years and turn into sportswear."

Dressed in touselled clothes and a scarf knotted on his tawny hair, Weber himself in the antithesis of the glamorous image of fashion photographer.

He has an enthusiastic grin and animated eyes, and a disarmingly soft manner of speaking, punctuated by a nervous laugh as he talks hesitantly about his work - something, despite the current flood of attention, he still hates to do: "A bunch of photographers sitting around talking

about their work is as boring as a bunch of directors or anything else. If a photograph doesn't say it all, then it's a failure."

Weber studied photography in New York with Lisette Model, who was also the teacher of Diane Arbus.

Her radical approach to fashion inspired Weber: "She did these amazing photographs for *Harper's Bazaar* - this picture of a very fat woman lying on the beach at Coney Island in a black bathing suit, a really strong photo and at the time *Harper's Bazaar* was a really highly regarded fashion magazine."

Weber's own attitude to the glossy business of selling frocks has hardly been orthodox: "I've always felt fashion photographs often aren't about fashion. They can be about a building or walking into a restaurant. I don't know if being a fashion photographer means the same any more."

"I went to live in Paris and what I fell in love with wasn't at the couture houses but looking at all the navy blue - the schoolchildren with blushed cheeks and black hair in navy blue. I fell in love with that and just looking at clouds, and not thinking about how long the dress is and all that stuff."

Many of Weber's most memorable fashion stories have been commissioned by *British Vogue* during the past five years. Inspired by the novels of Willa Cather, the life of photographer Edward Weston, or the bravura of the early American pioneers, Weber immerses himself in the subject, creating a story around the remote and dramatic landscapes, colonial houses and

Weber pioneered the "prairie" look, recreating a romantic setting for old American clothing - starched white blouses, battered hats and loose navy skirts - and he conducted the seminal Ralph Lauren campaign along the same lines.

The natural light and vivid greens and blues give his photos the airy clarity of dreams. The nostalgia for the outdoor life is reminiscent of the "open air realism" pioneered in the 1930s.

Weber eschews the conventional stereotypes of beauty for the idiosyncrasies and quirky mannerisms of ordinary people. The people in his pictures are often friends and locals and are more like characters in a novel than immaculate models.

The women do not wear make-up, the men have stubble a day old. Weber sometimes slips old people or children into an otherwise conventional fashion shot.

The clothes are often crumpled and mismatched, strewn with hay and mud. "The clothes look as though they belong to the people who wear them," says Liz Tilberis, a fashion editor at *Vogue*. "Bruce is a realist in a romantic sort of way."

Weber says: "Fashion and portraiture are interchangeable. Magazines tell me these people look poor. I never know what that means."

Where I grew up in western Pennsylvania it was a real farm community. The people weren't very rich but they had such great style about the way they lived, their purity and sim-

licity and intelligence. I thought they were so rich."

The naturalism that carries Weber's style must come from the fact that he likes to spend as much time observing people as taking photographs.

He was an actor and model himself for a short while. "I wanted to be like a Clint Eastwood movie actor, where I didn't have to say very much but be wrapped up in all those beautiful Indian blankets."

Many of the men Weber creates are cast in the silent, vulnerable rebel hero mould: Matt Dillon, the 20-year-old actor who strolled into stardom in the last two Francis Ford Coppola films, is the leader of the pack.

Fashion pages worldwide have been inundated with soulless Weber emulators. The man himself barely bats an eyelid: "It's important to do what you're really romantic about - not what you get you a job. It's better you do the pictures you have a heart about."

The funny thing was that instead of us looking relieved that he had recovered, we all, I swear, felt silent resentment that our train had been delayed for a quarter of an hour by someone who didn't look too bad at all. We actually wanted him to look worse.

The same is true of the man I ran over. Well, considering that I was on a bicycle and he stepped out in front of me in Old Compton Street so that I went straight into him, it's not quite accurate to say I ran over him.

He being quite a tall person, it would be truer to say I ran under him. Nevertheless, I caught him quite a whack and my handbag hit his hip-bone (I think it was his hip but these travelling diagnoses are tricky, as the railway doctor said) with a crunch.

"Are you all right?" I said. "Yes. Are you all right?" he said guiltily.

"Fine. Are you really all right?" "Yes, I'm all right. How about you?"

This could have gone on all day until one of us confessed to being all wrong, so I bade him farewell and rode off. It was only then that I discovered my front wheel was quite badly buckled.

I felt cross. Not just because he had done my bike an injury, but because he had been so blithe and unscathed about it.

We all feel a bit miffed when we accidentally stub a cigarette out on someone else's hand or karate chop his stomach when we only meant to to execute a Gallic gesture, and he shows no pain at all.

So my conclusion after witnessing these scenes of drama and violence is this if you or I are ever on the receiving end of an accident, for heaven's sake make the most of it.

As they bear you away on the express stretcher, screw your features up in agony and wave your arms about. As they rush you off the plane to the first aid post, roar with pain. When the bike strikes you, amidribs, collapse like Tom being sand-bagged by Jerry.

You may feel silly overacting, but it will give the most enormous pleasure to everyone else concerned.

David Whitehouse.

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On the way to Jupiter

Tests have recently been completed on the most ambitious unmanned space probe yet. The probe, called Galileo, will be launched in two years from the Space Shuttle towards the giant planet Jupiter.

When it nears Jupiter it will split into two parts. One will orbit Jupiter, making measurements and photographing the planet's moons. The other will plunge deep through Jupiter's cloud base at 30 km a second. It will need all the protection possible from its carbon heat shield before it is slowed down enough for the parachutes to be deployed.

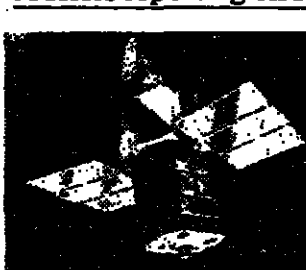
Then, for just one hour, it will descend through the chemical clouds making measurements before the increasing temperature and pressure destroy it.

Double puzzle. A prime candidate for the strongest star in the sky may be Epsilon Aurigae. It is a double-star system and every 27 years or so the two-year passage of a mysterious object across the primary star begins.

The many theories as to what this mysterious object is range from a black hole to a planetary system in formation. Recent observations made with a satellite called International Ultra-Violet Explorer indicate that it is probably no more than a young star embedded in a sphere of gas.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: ASTRONOMY



Sunwatcher

Solar Max, (above) the solar observatory satellite repaired by the Space Shuttle astronauts in April, has been sending back valuable data on the sun's surface activity. Shortly after its repair it detected an X12 event, the strongest flare it has yet detected.

Crystal gazing. As well as ordinary types such as our sun, stars can come in much more compact forms. Some are the size of the earth and are called white dwarfs while those the size of cities are called neutron stars.

Recent studies by Japanese astronomers indicate that the interiors of white dwarfs and the outer parts of neutron stars could be made of a glassy substance. White dwarfs, what our own sun will become when its nuclear fuel is spent, cool slowly, possibly turning into an enormous crystal with the nuclei of atoms forming small groupings with glass-like properties.

Light fantastic

Einstein told us that nothing can travel faster than light and every test of his theory since then has proved him right.

So how do astronomers react to the finding of objects seen deep in the heart of distant galaxies that separate at super-light speeds?

Nature, it seems, has conjured up an optical illusion. What is believed to be happening is that an enormous black hole is firing out jets of material almost exactly along our line of sight, and the combined effect of geometry and light travel time conspire to make it look as though Einstein was wrong.

Comet cut-out

Halley's Comet is on its way back to the sun with its closest approach due in February 1986.

Astronomers have detected radio emissions from comets before and believe there are natural masters inside comets, which amplify radiation falling onto them. The team from Jodrell Bank proposes to transmit precisely timed microwave signals to modify its natural radio emissions. In the process the scientists hope to learn about how such signals are produced and the physical conditions inside the comet.

Clear view

A new international observatory on the Canary island of La Palma has been opened to the astronomers.

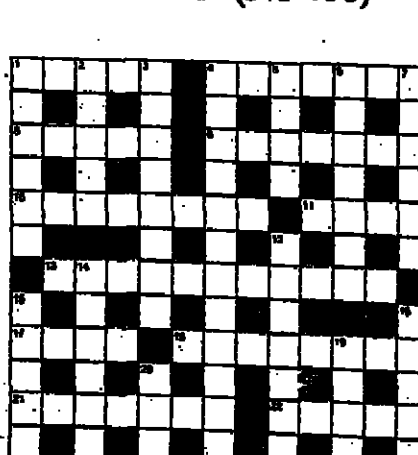
It is "on an" still, crisp air produces high quality images of the night sky.

Several telescopes are in operation and construction is under way of the massive William Herschel telescope.

David Whitehouse.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 406)

- ACROSS
1 Scrap (5)
4 Jewish vegetable (7)
8 Mechanical energy (5)
9 Frequent visitor (7)
10 Boarding house keeper (6)
11 French/Swiss mountains (4)
13 Undercounter trade (5,6)
17 Prevalent (4)
18 Meal counter (8)
21 Mexican (7)
22 Deal arranger (5)
23 Song chorus (7)
24 Radio navigation system (5)



- DOWN
2 Stock (6)
3 Dilapidated (8)
4 US violinist (6,7)
5 Jacks (4)
6 Butt in (7)

- 7 Donkey noise (6)
12 Moving attractively (8)
14 Rocket launch (4,3)
15 Minor quake (6)
16 Rehearsal (3,3)
19 Ring fighter (5)
20 Italian currency (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

MONDAY PAGE

Birth of a baby book boom

Guides for expectant mothers are flooding the market - but how good are they?

Rachel Cullen reads between the lines

Women were having babies long before they could read about, but books on pregnancy and childbirth are now a real growth area. The newly pregnant are turning to the printed word to find out all the things they would once have learned informally, in communities where most women were pregnant or lactating for most of their adult lives.

The array on the shelves is daunting, and no one wants to acquire 30 or more tomes, with naked newborns or vast abacuses on the cover. It is important to realize that, while there is some material common to all the books, there are also profound differences in approach, and indeed in information.

Some titles give good clues to the contents, such as *Making Love in Pregnancy* by Bing and Colman. Rather than pencil-drawings show smiling men and large-stomached women finding adventurous positions; interspersed are accounts of sex from pregnant women that read like a survey in *New Society*. There is a certain fascination in finding out the strange things that some people worry about - "I'm nervous every time I make love to my wife because I keep thinking maybe the baby can bite me" - but it does seem a slight subject on which to peg a book.

The same is true of *Your Second Child* by Weiss, subtitled *Will Another Baby Change Your Family?* which takes some 250 pages to conclude that well, yes, it will, a bit. More sucker-bait, surely, is *Eating For Two: the complete pregnancy nutrition Cookbook* by Cronin and Brewer. The

'Some pregnant women have an insatiable desire for knowledge'

cover blurb offers to "insure a healthy future for you and your unborn" but the recipes are mainstream American, all hash, sweet potatoes and corn muffins, while quantities are given in incomprehensible American measures.

Then there is a class of books bought by expectant fathers and hated by expectant mothers. Typical of these is the Nilsson *A Child is Born* which is full of technically superb photographs of babies in the womb from tiny embryo onwards; these alien-looking creatures alarm many women but seem to help men to feel involved.

The psychological equivalent of this is Verrin's *The Secret Life of the Unborn Child*, which claims to show that a mother's transient emotional states during pregnancy will affect her child for the rest of his life. Using extremely dubious "memories" released under hypnosis, Dr Verrin's American psychotherapy patients recall not only the trauma of their birth but frightening events when they were in utero, ranging from the mother's illegitimate pregnancy becoming public to hot baths supposedly intended to induce abortion.

Dr Verrin's protégés attribute all their guile to being disliked by their mothers before their births; if it were not all so silly it would add a terrible burden to pregnancy.

It is hard to assess this from the covers alone. The trouble is that the newly pregnant, especially those expecting a first baby, want a range of things from a book. They are looking for information about the processes of gestation and parturition, they are seeking confirmation of their own beliefs about the experience of childbirth, and they are buying membership of a club: like children dressing up in their mother's clothes, they are trying on the personality of parents.

Old-fashioned, authoritative information-giving is becoming thin on the bookshelves though it is still strong in the hospitals. Women who think that natural childbirth is a bore and who do not want too great a culture-shock when they meet the maternity services should stick to Gordon Bourne's *Pregnancy* or Margaret Brady's *Having A Baby Easy*.

Brady's book advertises itself as "A guide to natural birth", but nobody should be misled into expecting a book which will facilitate their personal freedoms. It is a nanny-knows-best publication: Nurse Brady is big on prunes and the "profession of motherhood", and will stand no nonsense about late nights or heavy meals from her mothers. To have her actually there running the household and the pregnancy would be bliss even with the prunes, but her book is an arid substitute. She tells the pregnant no more than she considers they need to know to be good patients, and is depressingly brisk about the importance of a good mental attitude and no hysterics.

The latest rage in childbirth education is Janet Balaskas, who preaches an intensely personal preparation for what she calls "active birth". There is no longer the emphasis of even five years ago on "learning your breathing" and "doing the right things" at different stages of labour. Instead, the whole of the pregnancy is given up to exercising and ante-natal yoga, with the message that a fit, confident, attuned body will tell its owner what to do at times of stress.

This school of thought has been publicized by *Michelle Odent*, the French exponent of primitive childbirth, in his book *Birth Reborn*. To Dr Odent, labour should be a time of "intensive state of conscious-



Daunting decision... just some of the books on offer to the expectant mother

ness", he blames difficulties in labour on the corrupting effect of civilization, and idealizes the potential of mothers to save the world if they can only return to a time when they gave birth without drugs or medical intervention.

The responsibility is pretty daunting. The exercise and yoga books can be tricky too, for those who are not built quite like Jane Fonda. Both Balaskas's book *New Life*, and the Dale and Roeder *Exercise for Childbirth* star shaggy-maned like creatures in leotards and legwarmers, grinning joyously above their rounded abdomens as they squat, bend and tilt various unlikely bits of themselves.

The more political, aggressive

books are a different matter. Some pregnant women have an almost insatiable desire for knowledge which is not satisfied by yoga or injunctions to eat whole grains, and they are prepared to fight fiercely for the right to make their own decision about the birth of their babies. Sally Inch's *Birthingrights* aims at giving an articulate woman all the evidence she needs to demand a home birth or a drug-free labour, and any woman who mastered the whole book would be a fearsome adversary for a consultant obstetrician.

She would have the relevant law and history at her fingertips, as well as world-wide research findings; she would be aware not only of the physiological processes of labour but of all the physical and psychological pros and cons of rooming-in and pethidine, breast-feeding and incubators.

The *Childbirth Book* by Christine Beels is advertised as being equally radical but puts more emphasis on common sense and less on academic learning than Inch. Alone among political childbirth writers Beels discusses sympathetically and at length the possibility that all the yoga and breathing exercises might "fail" and that labour might be painful despite all the preparation. She quotes mid-

they manage childbirth in Holland with poetic insights into the real significance of it all, like this fragment from Sylvia Plath:

Love set you going like a fat gold watch.
The midwife slapped your footsoles, and your bald cry
Took its place among the elements.

This sense of the glory of having a baby is nowhere better presented than in the many books of Sheila Kitzinger, who really is in a class by herself. Her *Pelican The Experience of Childbirth* was first published in 1962 and effectively started the whole modern interest in childbirth as a potentially enjoyable and exhilarating experience for the parents, and one hopes for the baby too. With her recent books, such as *Birth at Home* and *Birth Over Thirty* she has moved capably into the political arena while her *Good Birth Guide*, with its

'Sheila Kitzinger presents a sense of glory in having a baby'

consumer reports on the maternity services, is the scourge of doctrinaire and thoughtless hospital staff.

She can write simply for those who do not want a post-graduate course in obstetrics, as in *Sheila Kitzinger's Birth Book*, a gentle paddle through pregnancy imbued with her gift for lyrically purple prose: "huge and melon-shaped, the curving bowl of your pregnant abdomen is stretched full with the baby, the enlarged uterus, heavy and ripe."

All her talk of opening up like a flower while being tossed on the waves of contractions as if in the Pacific swell inevitably has its mockers, especially among the medical staff who often see a different reality in childbirth. Nevertheless she can make those who are going to have a baby unutterably moved and glad: perhaps those obstetricians who see the books as an incitement to rebellion in the ranks should try reading them, and recall the vast importance of this paramedical event to its participants.

This book is also unusual in illuminating the often dry discussions of how much better

wifery staff who are often seen as unsympathetic towards the natural ideal, and show how hard it can be for them to console a woman who feels a failure after nine months of intensive training.

But the experience was not wasted. If I have insomnia, two minutes of breathing meditation knocks me out like a light. And nowadays I remain calm in traffic. As other drivers barge ahead, I murmur Goenka's favourite work, "Anicca", which is a reminder of the impermanence of all things.

Clare Colvin

And still on the theme of motherhood

Will the test-tube child be happy?

By the time I was 24, I had two children, planned, perfect and, to carry the alliteration further, a pigeon pair.

Since children narrow one's social boundaries as thoroughly as the most stringent diuenna, the only other people I met at the time were young women similarly placed. We sat in each others' garden every afternoon drinking Ribena, borrowing Paddi-Pads and talking obsessively about one thing: contraception. Long before the medical profession published volumes of reports on the hazards of pill and coil, we were experiencing the nasty side-effects of both - cramps and depression, gain in weight and loss of libido. We switched from one method to another, grumbling but resigned. For though the members of our second circle liked each other's company, we hoped, one day, to ditch in the waist of our maternity dresses and go out into the wider world.

During all those child-rearing years, I don't suppose any of us gave a thought to the women who could never be members of a mother and baby group. Infertile? What's that?

Much later, I met members of the doomed army of the childless. There was the Irish girl who, after her mother's death, had brought up eight younger brothers and sisters in County Limerick. When she turned up for her first appointment at an infertility clinic, the doctor roughly asked whether she thought she was really responsible enough to have a child.

There was the wife of a film director who made the rounds of expensive Harley Street gynaecologists trying to convince them that her every



PENNY PERRICK

menstruation was, in fact, an early miscarriage. Some told her she was being very silly and others told her that they feared for her sanity. After a while so did she, but then she met a doctor who told her that the next time she felt pregnant she should go to bed and stay there and see what happened. There were three children in quick succession.

There was the journalist who, demoralized by the inelegant procedures of the hospital where she had been going for fertility tests for the past three years, made an appointment to see the hospital's doctor privately. The doctor didn't recognize her and when she said

that she had been one of his patients for many months answered that, oh well, it was hardly surprising since he saw one infertile woman every three minutes.

The prevailing ethic, as all these women found, was that to be unable to conceive was somehow one's own fault. Infertile couples were treated brusquely, unsympathetically, sometimes brutally. Fashionable medicine was concerned with the means of producing fewer babies, not more and, if you did not happen to require sterilization, you were out in the cold.

How times have changed. Now the one in every eight couples who fail to conceive a longed-for baby hog the headlines. More and more ways are devised to ensure their parenthood and some pretty creepy words have had to be added to the language to deal with this test-tube bonanza: Surrogate motherhood... commissioning parents, embryo donation, ectogenesis - these are terms far removed from tales of storks and cabbage patches.

I will leave the moral issues to Dame Mary Warnock, although I am uneasy about her statement that "There can't be aspects of the universe which we ought not to explore", for it seems to me that our devilish curiosity has led us into certain

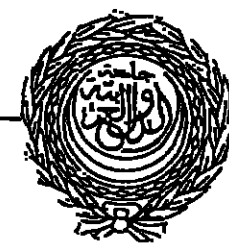
once a bar has been painted pink and grey, accessorized with silk cushions and now displays a menu which lists, among other baffling items, "Orchestra of Fish". I wonder how many patrons, when asked how they would like their sole, instead of saying "off the bone", reply "giving Tennessee Albinoni the real works".

danger. What concerns me is whether this assault on infertility will lead to happy parents and, even more importantly, happy children.

Pregnancy is a stressful state, even for those of us who just have to look at the milkman to start another baby. But for those awaiting *in vitro* fertilisation (IVF) the strain is said to be appalling. Every parent has a vision of the ideal baby (sweet-smelling and dimpled) who grows into the ideal child (well-behaved and academically brilliant). And every parent is to some extent let down by the testing, television-watching reality. Will parents who have been to hell and back in their efforts to have a child be able to cope with vaguely disappointing offspring? Will their children be able to cope with not coming up to scratch, not to mention being able to handle the knowledge of their own curious antecedents? Already, in America, children born via AID are trying to track down their "real" fathers. How do the men who have raised them, bought them bicycles, cuddled them through a nightmare fear about that?

"In many ways 1984 has been the year of the child", reported a Sunday newspaper in syrupy tones recently. Incidents concerning children flashed through my mind and the one that stayed there longest was the one about a five-year-old who died of hypothermia after his parents held him under a cold shower to punish him for bedwetting.

A child who has been wanted for years is not likely to receive such treatment. But before the reproduction revolution gets under way, it would be as well to examine its possible effects on future child care.



LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

NOTICE OF PREQUALIFICATION

The League of Arab States proposes to launch in the near future an international competitive bidding for the construction and equipment of its new headquarter in Tunis, Tunisia. The project extends over a surface-area of about 40.000 square metres including, particularly, a reception-room, a conference-hall, meeting-rooms, an office-building and an underground parking-lot.

The work will be tendered as a single lot involving all building, equipment and decoration services and must be completed within a global period of 24 months. Interested bidders are kindly requested to send their prequalification dossier before 31 July 1984 to the following address:

League of Arab States,
37, Avenue Khereddine Pacha,
Tunis, Tunisia.

The prequalification dossier should include the following items:

1. — A checklist of similar projects carried out by the bidder over the last ten years with a specific mention of:
 - name of builder,
 - surface involved,
 - short summary of work completed,
 - final cost of project,
 - contract-defined period and effective execution-period.
2. — Amount of real capital and reserves.
3. — Turnover for each of the last three years.
4. — Number of permanent staff per professional category as well as organisation-chart.
5. — Bank references.

THE TIMES DIARY

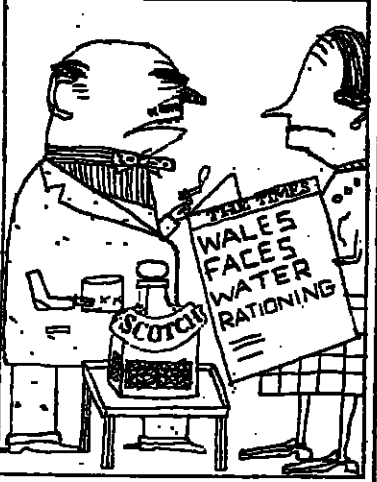
Playing for time

The GLC has, I can reveal, found a use to ensure that if the Arts Council axes one of London's four main orchestras, it is not the Royal Philharmonic. The idea is to immediately book the RPO for a major series of concerts at the GLC-run Royal Festival Hall not just for next season, but for the next three. When GLC controller of operational services Laurence Peterkin (acting under instructions?) approached RPO administrator Anthony Phillips, Phillips protested that this would be thoroughly unethical. He was immediately threatened with suspension.

Down to earth

The strident young Thatcherites who seized power in the Federation of Conservative Students last April are making their influence felt. They have submitted five motions to the Tory party conference in October, demanding the privatization of coal mines to break the NUM, the total integration of Northern Ireland with the rest of the UK, the freezing of student grants at their current level, the abolition of the National Union of Students' closed shop and further privatization of the Health Service. Gone are the days, it seems, when the federation's most pressing consideration was how many Space Invader machines a student union should have.

BARRY FANTONI



"Fancy a week in Port Merion?"

Out of patience

British media have come back with some healthy results - 58 medals, including 30 gold - from their own Medical Olympics, held in the spa town of Albano Terme, near Venice. But I am told that if the organizers practised medicine the same way they ran the games, "See Venice and die" would sound more like a threat than a promise. In the half-marathon Britons were left to complete six rather than the usual 10 laps of the track; swimming events were postponed for 24 hours because officials forgot their stopwatches; and the British football team was up against a referee who awarded a free kick against them everytime they called for a pass.

Bored meeting

The British Council, innovative as ever, is breaking new ground in the field of public relations. Piers Pendred, director of PR, has been sending out xeroxed letters with the reminder that "the British Council, as I am sure you are bored of hearing, is 50". Gradually warning to the task, Pendred talks of a conference of 46 university vice-chancellors and deans, "you never know, it could set the academic world alight".

In danger

WARNING
Safety helmets are provided for your protection and must be worn

Sign posted at Old Trafford. Doubtless placed there after Viv Richards threatened the lives of spectators with his big hitting in his innings of 189 on the one-day international.

Comrade Birch

The irony of the alias "Silver Birch," given to the Nottingham miner who is touring the country trying to persuade strikers to return to work, has not been lost on the union officials who have a "special relationship" with the Soviet Union. Mick McGahey, the NUM's Communist vice-president, points out that Silver Birch is the anglicized title of a famous Russian folk song, much favoured in the Red Army choir's repertoire.

Testing times

"She has occasionally met people as clever as herself," pushed one recent profile of Dame Mary Warnock, author of the celebrated test tube baby report that gave a definite maybe to surrogate motherhood. I have just been reminded of one occasion: the second ever edition of the execrable *Ask the Family Quiz* in 1967. The Warnock family philosophy dons Mary and Geoffrey and offspring, lost to a rival household on the final tie-breaker posed by question master Robert Robinson: "Who killed cock Robin?" As their opponent shouted "I, said the Sparrow," the Warnocks sat hands hovering over buzzers, quite foxed.

PHS

John Carlin reports from Guatemala's front line

Fighting terror with terror



Guatemalan soldiers on patrol: the village vigilantes fear them as much as the guerrillas

Earlier this month soldiers marched into the small Guatemalan village of Colotenango, near the Mexican border, lined up all the men they could find and squared up to them, one to one. The commanding officer gave an order and each soldier proceeded to beat up his rival - a humiliated punchbag of a man, malnourished, incomprehending, not daring to put up one finger in resistance.

The soldiers left, but despite all the teeth littering the ground and the bloodied noses, the scintillation in the village was not one of anger, resentment or even fear any more. Above all, the people felt relief. No one had been killed.

In the neighbouring village of Ixtahuacan, just down a dirt road, the soldiers had come in a few weeks before and shot dead half a dozen men. Their fault had been the same. The men of both villages - all of them Indians, like 70 per cent of Guatemala's population - had failed to perform with the expected diligence their duties in the civil defence patrols. These patrols form a national network which has become the lynchpin of the army's successful efforts to control a once-powerful left-wing insurgency.

Every able-bodied man in Guatemala's western provinces - El Quiché, Huehuetenango, San Marcos - has been drafted into the civil defence patrols. According to the army more than 700,000 - half Guatemala's adult males - have been recruited and armed with everything from sticks to machetes to Second World War rifles. Their duties are to saturate the countryside with patrols and to guard road checkpoints in 24-hour shifts which they must perform, according to local residents, between one and three times every eight days.

Colonel Mario Enrique Paiz, the officer in charge of the army's civil defence section, told reporters in Guatemala City recently that the civil patrolmen were all volunteers who had joined forces with the army out of a shared zeal to defend themselves against communism.

But religious workers in the western provinces, where until just two years ago more than 5,000 guerrillas moved freely, will tell you that none of the patrolmen have the slightest notion what communism, capitalism or any other "ism" might mean.

The lives of the Indians who inhabit Guatemala's spectacular western highlands have remained as primitive as in pre-colonial days. There is no difference between the intricate, remarkably beautiful costumes sold to tourists in the Guatemala capital and their work-a-day clothes. All Indians - 5.5 of Guatemala's total 7.5 million population - live off the land: according to a 1982 US Agency for International Development (AID) report, land distribution in Guatemala is the most unjust in Latin America.

As Sun Myung Moon begins his 18-month jail sentence for tax evasion, his followers in the Unification Church, better known as Moonies, are back in evidence.

Over the last couple of months the Unification Church has been coordinating some controversial opposition to the European Parliament's proposals (adopted in May) to regulate new religious movements, and has sponsored the Coalition for the Defence of Religious Freedom to fight them.

The church's detractors say the coalition is a subtle method of winning mainstream support for Mr Moon's "Divine Principle". They point to a similar Moonie-inspired coalition in the United States which has won the backing of right-wing congressmen and diverse religious groups for a campaign that portrays the imprisonment of Mr Moon as an attack on religious liberty.

In Britain religious freedom is jealously guarded. But since it has seldom been under threat, not many are aware what it constitutes.

Certainly few of the 250 or so people who filed into London's New Ambassadors Hotel on July 17 - three days before Moon's imprisonment - for a meeting of the Defence of Religious Freedom coalition knew the evening had been organized by the Unification Church.

Many had received a leaflet, sent out to a number of churchmen, informing them that the coalition "was formed ad hoc in response to attacks by the European Parliament on religion, and especially on new religious movements".

The leaflet said that the coalition's founder was Henry Arton, described as an Anglican layman, whose "concern over the current erosion of the role of religion in our society in the face of increasing secularization led him to invite a number of ministers of religion of various denominations (including Anglican, Catholic, Unitarian, Pentecostal, Methodist and Church of Scotland) and others concerned with religious life to form a coalition for the defence of religious freedom." But only one of these six denominations (the Pentecostals) spoke from the platform at the meeting. The hotel room had been booked by Mrs Helen Wagner, publicity officer for the Moonies in Britain. The secretary of the coalition was identified as Timothy Read, a Unification Church member whose London address was given at the head of a letter accompanying the leaflet.

Nowhere were the Moonies mentioned as organizing or even sponsoring the coalition. Rather, they have been careful to keep their distance from it.

One clergyman who was not taken in was the Rev David Lister, vicar of St George's, Tufnell Park, in London. He received a letter from the coalition inviting him to the meeting at the hotel. He says: "I had no idea who it came from, until some obvious members of the Unification Church arrived at my door to follow it up."

"They have been contacting a lot of clergy round here. I know they

With 23 different languages, few speak the official language, Spanish, still fewer can read or write. The discovery of electric light has had less impact on their lives than the invention of gunpowder. "Army killings are perceived by the Indians as an act of God," as a natural disaster, like an earthquake, said a foreign analyst in Guatemala City.

Priests in western Guatemala - as vulnerable to violent death as anyone else - find the notion that the Indians might side with the army out of political conviction a ludicrous one. "The civil patrols were formed through terror, pure and simple," said one.

The level of army violence in Guatemala appears to have gone down. All that is needed these days to keep the population in line is the occasional routine reminder of what the army can do. People can hardly fail to remember the burning of scores of villages during General Efraim Rios Montt's regime in 1982 and the massacre of thousands of people - children included - all simply documented by international human rights groups. The massacres would often involve preliminary amputations, beheadings and sometimes crucifixions on trees.

"Terror serves an exemplary purpose," said a Guatemalan academic. "The way it did for the handful of Spaniards who colonized Guatemala in the sixteenth century." The army, which has 30,000 men, says it has trained the massive civil patrol force to be a first line of defence - "cannon fodder", in the opinion of others - and the eyes and ears of the local garrison. "Failure to participate is assumed to be a sign of sympathy for the guerrillas," said a priest.

"If a patrol out in the countryside decided to go up to the hills one day with the guerrillas, they would do so in the full knowledge that their families would be killed and, probably, their whole village razed."

The priest was frequently on the point of tears during our meeting, possessed of a sense of the abject hopelessness of his parishioners' lives. "They live in slavery. They perceive absolutely no alternative and every day they get hungrier," he said.

Malnourishment and disease is worse than it ever has been among the Indians according to local doctors. They pin the blame in large measure on the civil patrol system, which is so time-consuming and energy-sapping that it does not allow the men to work the fields and help to feed their families.

The army's aim in militarizing the whole countryside is not so much to fight the guerrillas as to provide a

system of political control over the Indian population. Every patrol member's name is on an army list. "The alternative of not serving does not exist," said the American human rights group Americas Watch, in its latest report on Guatemala.

In 1981 the guerrillas' insurgency in Guatemala was generally thought to be as powerful as in neighbouring El Salvador, and possibly more likely to overthrow the government in a country better suited topographically to guerrilla warfare. These days Guatemalan guerrillas are obliged to hole themselves up in remote mountainsides, limited militarily to placing the occasional landmine under an army truck.

Such has been the magnitude of government violence in Guatemala that, despite its geopolitical status as a key Central American "domino", the US has denied all military assistance since 1977. This deficiency has been clearly compensated in the eyes of the Guatemalan army, however, by the absence of any strong states to guarantee about human rights.

"We don't want conditions, like El Salvador. We know how to fight our people," said Colonel Gustavo Mendez in his Huehuetenango garrison last year, speaking in a room directly above a notorious torture chamber.

The American government is privately concerned, nevertheless, at what it perceives to be a growing resentment among Guatemalan army officers towards the US. Guatemala is an important ideological ally in Central America, but has differed with the US, for example, on the issue of support for the Contras in Nicaragua, and the foreign minister indicated in a recent interview.

President Reagan has subsequently proposed to give \$10m in military aid to Guatemala this year, a change in policy designed, according to diplomats, to lure Guatemalan army chiefs towards greater agreement with American policy in the region.

American congressmen, in Guatemala recently as observers for constituent assembly elections held on July 1, said they would return to Washington recommending an endorsement of President Reagan's aid proposal. Not one of the 17 political parties in that election mentioned, much less voiced any criticism of, an army pacification programme.

Presidential elections due next year are designed to solidify what President Reagan and General Mejia have referred to as Guatemala's "democratic process". But elections or no elections, the system of authority imposed on Guatemala's Indian majority is likely to remain a repressive and increasingly totalitarian one.

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Andrew Lycett discovers the true opponents of an EEC cult-control measure

How the Moonies are clouding a freedom issue



Sun Myung Moon (left) officiates at a mass wedding: he has now exchanged his regalia for prison uniform, but his followers are as active as ever

have been in touch with the rural dean. They show a letter from the British Council of Churches opposing the European Parliament's recommendations.

"But I know about the Moonies. About five years ago they were active in my parish, and used to go around using my name. I had to put out a printed circular dissociating myself from them."

"Now I wouldn't be seen dead with them. I think they're potentially dangerous, and the coalition is a set-up for which they are trying to use the name of the Anglican Church."

A rather less severe view was taken by the Rev Jimmy Morrison, rector of Burghfield in Berkshire, who agreed to have his name put at the top of the coalition's notepaper. When I contacted him he admitted he had never attended a meeting of the coalition or met its officers. He

said he did not know that the man who requested his permission was a Moonie.

Nevertheless he insisted: "I did not associate with the coalition because I am a sympathizer with the Unification Church. Rather I am a convinced and committed Anglican. But I believe the European Parliament has come up with some bad proposals, which I would oppose, whatever religious group was on the same platform with me."

What has encouraged such strong feelings? On May 22 the European Parliament approved a report, drawn up by its Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport. It was put together by the Conservative MEP for Bristol, Richard Cottrell, and is sometimes known as the Cottrell Report. The fruit of two years work, it dwells on complaints about the recruitment techniques of a number of

"new religious movements", including the Unification Church, the Hare Krishna Movement, the Children of God, Scientology and the followers of Bhagwan Rajneesh.

It recommends that EEC governments should draw up a code of practice for such groups, forbidding long-term commitments before the age of majority, requiring information on individuals and groups where necessary, and demanding freedom of access by families to cult members at all times. It also suggests European countries should "pool data on the international ramifications" of cults.

However, the Rev Jimmy Morrison believes these proposals are "the thin end of the wedge". David Fraser Harris, British spokesman for the Unification Church, says: "They tend to restrict religion in a selective way. If this is the first step towards state assessment of acceptable religious practice, we could end up with legislation affecting first the unpopular religions, and eventually the charismatics, the Jehovah's Witnesses, the Moonies, and any others with which there is some emotional prejudice."

Coalition literature asks how "new" should be defined. It suggests it would cover the United Reformed Church (an amalgamation of Presbyterian and Congregationalists set up in 1973) or religions such as Rastafarianism, long-established in their countries of origin, but new to Britain and Europe; umbrella organizations representing minority religions such as Hinduism; and even new bodies set up by established faiths, such as Christian CND.

The British Council of Churches has been among those who have voiced concern about the Cottrell report. The council's letter to European MEPs outlining its opposition is now used by the Moonies in a sponsored coalition to support its case. The Rev Kenneth Cracknell, the council's secretary for relations with peoples of other faiths, admits that the coalition is not the ideal forum for opposition, and advocates a broader-based grouping.

Richard Cottrell, however, says: "There is no threat to religious freedom in this country from any quarter. Therefore there is no reason for any such coalition at all, least of all from one whose leader has just been imprisoned for failing to keep within the confines of the law." He says there is evidence that the Unification Church "is attempting to infiltrate evangelical and pentecostal type movements in this country, winding them up to believe there is a threat to their freedom."

He adds: "The Unification Church is clearly worried about the pending action of the Attorney General, who is seeking to remove its charity status. It wants to portray this as an assault on religious freedom in the same way that it has done with the Reverend Moon's case. In fact the Unification Church is currently in retreat in every country in the world. It would like to pretend that Moon has been jailed for anything other than tax-fiddling."

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Anne Sofer

If only Kinnock had spoken before

How I admired Neil Kinnock's letter defending the principle of one-member-one-vote! Such passion and commitment, such an eloquent use of the rhetorical questioning phrase: "How... the name of democracy can they deny the chance to vote to the people who make up the party? ... Where is the radicalism in the refusal to extend the franchise? ... Pure vintage Kinnock."

Of course it has to be admitted that the ideas are hardly new, and, put more prosaically, have been around within the Labour Party for some years. Take this for instance:

There is an irrefutable case to be made for all members of the Labour Party to have the automatic right to vote for all the principal officers of the constituency and the National Executive as well as candidates for Parliament and local government... A more democratic party will attract more members and be less susceptible to unrepresentative pressure groups and self-promoting cliques."

This was written in 1976 in *Socialist Commentary* by Jim Daly, then a front-bench Labour member of the GLC, and later a founder member of the Social Democratic Party. Throughout the late 1970s the battle raged between the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy, which favoured the electoral college at national level, and a mandatory reselection by the general management committee at constituency level, and the Campaign for Labour Victory, which argued one-member-one-vote at both. I well remember one CLPD follower in my own local Labour party rounding on the CLV spokesman and asking with his usual contempt: "Are you saying that just anyone should be allowed to vote?" Yes, the Labour Party has been here before.

And so the question has to be asked: where, during those debates, was the golden-voiced Mr Kinnock who now argues with such passion for the principle? The answer is that he did not then support it, and nor did many of those MPs whose names are almost certainly on the list of those lobbying Kinnock's support for change.

Last time round "one member, one vote" lost. The final crushing victory for the CLPD came at the Wembley Conference in January 1981. David Owen, commenting a few months later on the series of events that led up to this, was quoted in *The Listener* as saying:

"We could have recovered if Denis Healey, Roy Hattersley, Merlyn Rees, Eric Varley and John

Smith had said we should go to the conference on 'one man, one vote'. When they ditched that last November inside the Shadow Cabinet I knew they had no stomach for a proper fight... That was the time I knew we had to fight for one member, one vote in January, and if we went down at that conference, then either we created a new party or I should leave politics."

The list at the beginning of that quotation is revealing. Of those still in the House of Commons it is a safe bet to assume they are vigorously backing the democratic principle now. Denis Healey was quoted in *The Guardian* on Wednesday as saying the proposal made "perfectly good sense".

Flicky nit-pickers will argue that the issues are different. Technically this is true: one involved the selection of MP. Yet, as Jim Daly's selection of MP. Yet, as Jim Daly's comments quoted earlier suggest, the principle is the same. And the interesting thing is that the great majority of Labour MPs who were involved in CLV in the late 1970s, including the original "Gang of Three", were under no immediate threat in their own constituencies and had no personal or party interest in mandatory reselection by their general management committees.

Their desire for reform was quickened less by personal interest than by a general perception that the views of the GLCs were becoming increasingly unrepresentative of the party as a whole, and were tending more towards pure socialism than the traditional broad church that had always embraced social democracy as well. The motivation of these earlier one-member-one-voteers contrasts sharply with the sudden taste for democracy developed by certain MPs who now feel under threat. Neither Gerald Kaufman nor John Silkin showed any interest in the idea when it was being pressed by CLV five years ago.

The splendid letter of Mr Kinnock's concludes: "Do those who oppose the proposals for direct membership voting really think that the great majority of party members cannot be trusted to make a judgment? If they do, they had better say so."

Oh bravo, stirring stuff! And if only Neil Kinnock and Roy Hattersley and Denis Healey and all of the rest of them had gone round the constituencies in 1975 and 1980 thus roundly rebuking the comrades for their arrogance, who knows what might not have happened?

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

Ferdinand Mount

Circus thrills: how dull the fact

Old men in country rectories wait to be denounced by an old man in an Australian perfr. A young woman receives flowers from CND on leaving jail. An alleged Mata Hari waits clouds of scent across the Old Bailey, unbinding the senses of hard-bitten crime reporters. And middle-aged civil servants and journalists continue to scurry about from lunch to conference to lunch in their strange relationship of mutual collusion and suspicion. One way or another, a considerable number of people are involved in the secrets, the obsession which effortlessly defies scorn and survives parody.

It is more than 30 years now since Burgess and Maclean defected. Since then, countless cartoons, have wisecracked that Britain can no longer have any secrets worth selling because the Russians know them all already. I have read almost as many letters to the newspapers urging clarity if not amnesty for these elderly gentlemen on the grounds that it was all a long time ago and they have repented of their errors. Weary reviewers complain that spy thrillers become more mechanical and unconvincing. Yet still they come... the Ninth Man, the most amazing Espionage Novel of our time, the most Damaging Leak yet.

International spies and domestic leaks belong to the same family of obsessions. They are all based on the illusion that the secret world is more powerful, more fascinating, more important than the known world. Despite all evidence to the contrary, people continue to believe that, in real life as in *L'Attaque*, the spy can always capture the commander-in-chief. If only A has the inside information on B, he can seal B's doom (an illusion shared by successive American presidents and one on which J. Edgar Hoover grew fatter and fatter).

Yet in real life, it tends to be outside information which seals B's doom: the evidence at the inquest (Chapquidick) or the magistrates' court (Jeremy Thorpe) or the bankruptcy hearing (Poulson and Mandring), the economic statistics, the casualty figures or the vote in the House. The drip-drip-drip of the leak may be water torture to the minister and nectar to his opponents, but is seldom fatal.

Indeed, it is usually the document itself which is the lure rather than its contents, which tend to be a let-down. The ministerial heading on the paper, the secret classification, the giveaway sentence "it would be desirable if nothing was said publicly at this stage" - it is these which send shudders down the minister's spine. Hence the wisdom of earlier thriller writers who were careful only to intimate darkly that "if the contents of these secret documents were known, it would bring down two governments and at least one European throne".

Open government has been breezily advanced as the cure for the

obsession. Publish everything in papers, blue, white and green, and these medieval vapours will fly away, so the argument runs. And in Britain, as in most western countries, governments do publish far more material than they did 10 years ago.

Yet who reads all this stuff? Who bothers to collate it and interpret it? Sir Geoffrey Howe, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave a daring but rather long discourse to a Cambridge summer school on the reforms which a radical Tory government might contemplate. Nobody paid much attention. Yet when a similar, in fact rather tame, exercise by the Central Policy Review Staff was leaked, the media were full of it.

In British domestic politics at least, secrets have a very short shelf life. In my experience most of the important non-military ones are in the newspapers, by fair means or foul, within a week, and they are stale within a fortnight. Yet people prefer to believe in a hermetic world in which the ultimate truth lies deep hidden and nations are really governed by men whose names are unknown to the general public.

Why? The usual explanation is that it is because the modern world is so alien and mysterious and people feel so powerless. I am not so sure; after all, in many ways the world is rather less mysterious than it was. I suspect that the truth is the opposite. It is because the world seems so open and flat that conspiracy theories flourish; and the flatter it gets, the more we need out spies to re-enchant the world, and the reader we shall be to believe that the Pope was murdered by Freemasons and that the everlasting light-bulb and razor-blade have been suppressed by an international conspiracy.

The latest campaign to reform the Official Secrets Act is backed by all sorts of admirable people. The opponents of such campaigns argue that it is impossible to abolish government's image tendency towards secrecy. Throw Cabinet meetings open to the press, they say, and the real decisions would simply be taken in private by smaller meetings of ministers, and, if these were made public, by smaller meetings still, and so on inwardly until the Prime Minister and the Chancellor would be forced to meet, like westerners in Moscow, in the bathroom with the taps running.

In practice, there is a huge negotiable area. Governments could publish evidence and arguments, debate and reach preliminary conclusions far more openly than they do on all sorts of subjects, without prejudicing freedom of discussion or ultimate collective responsibility. But what a degree of openness in government could these secret documents be known, it would bring down two governments and at least one European throne. Open government has been breezily advanced as the cure for the

مکتبہ اسلامی



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STILL ON COURSE

During the first year of Mrs Thatcher's second parliamentary term, the Government has been accused of political misjudgment on a number of significant issues. But there has been nothing accidental about the crisis into which it has been thrown by the dispute at the coal mines during the past twenty weeks. Throughout its five years in office, the government had been expecting just such an attempt to break its authority by the political misuse of union power, and it has had time to prepare itself, materially (with coal stocks at the power stations) as well as psychologically.

In the end, the challenge came in a form which has helped the Government to resist it, the attack being led by a man whose political motivation and ambition to destroy the elected Government by the misuse of union power are palpable. Mr Arthur Scargill's abuse of the ballot that so many of his members want, the refusal of the miners in one of Britain's most productive coalfields to join the strike, and above all the violence and intimidation of mass picketing, have all alienated public opinion from Mr Scargill's cause. Indeed, they have denied him the support of other unions, which are unwilling either to jeopardize their own jobs or to join the dangerous game of trying to use industrial strength to bring down an elected government. The collapse of the dock strike has been the best evidence so far of the refusal of rank-and-file trade unionists to enlist in Mr Scargill's cause and this failure to broaden the dispute may well prove to be the turning point to his defeat.

Though the National Coal Board came dangerously close to offering too much in the last attempt at negotiation the signs are that the government will stand firm on the essentials in the dispute. Assuming that it does, it will win the victory that is now most important to it. It is true that Mr Scargill will have exacted a high price for his defeat. The coal strike and its consequences, quite apart from the direct cost to the public purse, have been damaging to financial confidence especially because they have (though to an unquantifiable extent) contributed to the rise in interest rates that is bound to be an inhibition on industrial recovery.

Even so, the present exceptionally high level of real interest rates in the United Kingdom is probably due rather more to the rate of interest in the United States and to the strength of the dollar than to internal British problems. To the extent that internal influences are to blame, the dock strike probably played a bigger part than the coal strike, and the failure of interest levels to fall back when the dock strike collapsed has probably been owing chiefly to the continuing uncertainty about the future of United States deficit financing. The cost of Mr Scargill is more than the country ought to have to pay but it is certainly well within the country's capacity to pay it in order to do what has to be done.

Such, then are the most serious questions overhanging

the Government as Parliament disperses this week, and they put into proper perspective its other embarrassments over GCHQ (at the hands of the High Court) or over postal balloting for trade union elections and the interim "paving bill" arrangements before the GLC and the Metropolitan Counties are abolished (in both of which cases the rebuke came from the House of Lords). The last of these troubles, together with the difficulties with rate-capping, are largely the penalty the Government is paying for improvising its policies for local government as it has gone along, with no clearly thought out plan beyond the laudable general aim of somehow preventing the profligacy of local authorities from undermining control over national spending. On some of these questions, ministerial clumsiness has seemed to give the Labour Opposition a tactical advantage, as well as upsetting significant sections of Conservative opinion. But taken in the round, the Government's problems seem much less menacing than those that lie ahead of the Labour Party.

It is not simply that Mr Scargill is in many ways a greater embarrassment to Mr Neil Kinnock than he is a nuisance to Mrs Thatcher. That this is indeed the case is indicated by the need Mr Kinnock felt to underwrite Mr Scargill's cause publicly, despite his known dislike of the miners' leader's methods. But more potentially dangerous are the signs that the old internal quarrels over organization and policy are again about to erupt in the Labour Party. During the parliamentary session since the election, Mr Kinnock has enjoyed a honeymoon with his party and to some extent with the public by ensuring that the Labour Party eschewed any serious discussion of its own policies.

Now, on finding some of his leading front-bench colleagues, as well as some of Labour's most promising backbenchers, such as Mr Frank Field, threatened by the process of "re-selection", Mr Kinnock, though denying the reality of the threat, has persuaded the National Executive Committee to agree to his proposal that local management committees should have the option (no more) of handing the re-selection process over to a ballot of all the members in the hope that this will be a force for moderation. Though it seems unlikely that the party conference this October will reverse that decision, it will undoubtedly reopen the arguments over party organization which have damaged the party in recent years.

Still more seriously, the National Executive has finally shifted the Labour Party's defence policy to an unambiguous acceptance of nuclear disarmament, ostensibly justifying this by offering a greater expenditure on conventional weapons. Polarisation is to be "de-commissioned" and not even a vestige seems to remain of the former pretence that our present nuclear defence will be thrown into general arms negotiations.

It may be argued that a public conditioned by Labour's past behaviour will be tempted to

think that a Labour Government would not act on Labour's Opposition commitments. But in the present condition of the party it would be no more safe to assume that than it would be to accept the new concern for conventional weapons at face value. The likelihood is that when the implications of Labour's defence policy are again probed for their effect on the Western Alliance, the public's response will be damaging to Mr Kinnock's political prospects. The same is also true of Labour's economic policy over which a veil has been discreetly cast during the past year.

Tomorrow the Government's economic, industrial and employment policies will be under attack in the House of Commons in the last major debate of this Session. That unemployment is potentially one of the Government's principal weaknesses is incontrovertible, but more generally Mrs Thatcher is perfectly justified in pointing out, as she repeatedly does, that gross domestic product is up by 2.75 per cent on the year, industrial output by 3.5 per cent and total fixed investment by 10 per cent — all against a background of the lowest inflation figure for fifteen years. That there are some anxieties about the money supply seems clear, but in general terms it is the damage to confidence from the present dispute that is the chief cause for anxiety. By comparison, the more the Labour Party is obliged to reveal the direction of its own economic and industrial policy, the more it is likely to indicate the continuing drift to the left.

This should, of course, give some encouragement to the Alliance parties whose advance in the by-elections (to first place in terms of total votes) has been one of the most notable political features of the past year. It has further enjoyed the advantage of a sustained performance of distinction by Dr David Owen who is now one of the few Members who tends to fill the benches when he rises to speak. Unfortunately for the Alliance, however, the by-election successes have been achieved largely with the help of dissenting Tories (who notoriously return to base at general elections) and without the support it needs from defecting Labour voters.

Mrs Thatcher has many tests ahead, and she has not in this Parliament shown herself skilled at public communication or at avoiding political traps. Yet despite Mr Francis Pym's increasingly outmoded complaints, she leads a fundamentally united party, and she stands to reap great rewards from the risks she is now taking in her attempt to change some of the attitudes that have been most weakening to British society. At the end of this parliamentary session, what appeared a year ago to be the two most important facts of political life remain unchanged. The first is that the Government's principal rival under Mr Kinnock seems even more plainly set on offering what the public has plainly indicated it does not want. The second is that the Conservative Government, for all its shortcomings, has a coherence in objectives that none of its rivals can yet match.

MUST EFFICIENCY BE DULL?

It is very easy to be cynical about the Government's Whitehall efficiency drive. Even its annual set-piece, the publication of a White Paper giving details of progress made, is a bloodless affair. Last week's document did not contain a single memorable phrase. Does the language of accountancy and management consultancy have to be so barren, sprouting only incomprehensible acronyms? Thanks to its education system, Britain had traditionally been split between those who can count and those who can read. Those responsible for implementing Mrs Thatcher's financial management initiative can do both. But they manage to mine only linguistic lead from the disciplines they quarry.

The initiative has bred two schools of cynics-cum-critics. The first say it is too feeble, gilded by the kind of bureaucracy that even a would-be pioneering Whitehall exercise produces with no less than two central units trying to coordinate departments and all at a cost of £20m a year. The second group, usually senior civil servants within sight of retirement, belong to the "this, too, will pass" school. They can recite a litany of failed past reforms each with its dreadful acronym and each intended to be the platform from which the central administrative machine would launch itself into a new and lasting era of efficiency and effectiveness.

There is a good chance that both schools are wrong. Beneath the jargon and behind the ennui, something is happening. Two years on from the start of the financial management initiative, matters have reached a crucial stage. The 1984-85 Public Expenditure Survey, in which the real politics — the fight for who gets what — is played out, is the test. Can the lessons of the experimental stage of the initiative, the attempts to plan and manage manpower and money more rationally and effectively, be applied to the horse-trading which determines the disbursement of the £126 billion in the public purse?

If one could wire certain Whitehall committee rooms for sound this week an answer could be attempted, because the battle for the spending budget is already being waged. If Ministers really are serious about the initiative and want to use the new management information it has placed on their desks, they will behave rather differently this autumn in the "Star Chamber", the secret Cabinet committee in which the final battle for the last pound is fought out.

The omens here are not good. The new definitio Think Tank spent a good part of the 1970s trying to bring reason, balance and a sense of the long term to the spending process. Can the financial management initiative succeed where the Think Tank

the programme analysis and review system, and the rest failed? Or will Ministers, as usual, behave like the cruder kind of prize fighter in the ring and apply the only skills they know — those acquired during their ascent from local politics, through the backbenches and junior office to the Cabinet Room?

The financial management initiatives have one ace to play — the Prime Minister. She is as keen on their enterprise as ever. Sir Robin Ibbotson of ICB, her part-time efficiency adviser, has a few pre-recess days in which to make a sensible suggestion. Why cannot Mrs Thatcher, as her first act on returning from holidays, summon the big spenders in her Cabinet and tell them this autumn is going to be different; that it must see a breakthrough; that they will use the tools of the financial management initiative in the last crucial phases of decision-taking on spending or else? As her part of the bargain, she might ask the playwright, Sir Ronald Miller, her most gifted phrasemaker, to coin a few words that make the financial management initiative comprehensible and memorable, to give it a wider appeal and a larger constituency. Her full-timers in the Cabinet Office, capable and determined though they are, would have made the Sermon on the Mount sound like a reading from the Jerusalem telephone directory.

Objective view of Central America

From Mr R. J. Vincent

Sir, George Walden suggests (feature, July 20) that we in Europe should "play ball" in Reagan's yard, by which he means going along with current United States policy in Central America, even to the extent of supporting armed intervention in Honduras directed against the regime in Nicaragua.

His reasons for going along are the disagreeable consequences that might follow if Europeans are deaf to United States concern in Central America and the worse policies that the United States might adopt there if we fail to support the present ones.

This mistake the nature of our influence on the United States, as well as taking up too slavish an attitude to our principal ally. It supposes that our view of Central America should be decided by what is good for our relationship with the United States which underestimates our influence, and that failure to take a charitable view will lead the United States into even worse policies, which overestimates our influence.

Our view should follow from our own judgment of the politics of Central America. The states of that region are equal members with us of international society, as entitled to be immune from the foreign intervention they have been accustomed to suffering, more from the United States than the Soviet Union. We should see them as members of international society and not merely as parts of an American sphere of influence.

We should also see them as developing states more concerned with protecting their political and economic independence from any outside power than with joining up with one against another.

These are the views we should make known to the United States in an attempt to dissuade her from seeing the region exclusively in the light of the contest between East and West. The attempt may fail, but allies should not bury the right advice beneath what they imagine to be an American need for a yes-man.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. VINCENT,
1 Woodland Avenue,
Wolsingham,
Newcastle-under-Lyme,
Staffordshire.

Airline competition

From Mr Raymond Colegate

Sir, I wonder whether Sir Henry Marking (July 27) has read the CAA's recent report, since he quite misses the point when he says that route transfers from British Airways to smaller British airlines will not lead to more competition.

The report makes it abundantly clear that there is only limited scope for dual designation. While individual route transfers may not in themselves provide an immediate stimulus to direct competition, taken as a whole they will strengthen the base upon which the smaller British airlines can compete more effectively with the dominant airline in the longer term.

What the CAA is saying is that you cannot have effective competition without strong competitors. The consultation confirmed what has long been apparent: this country's smaller airlines are not strong enough and something should be done to correct this imbalance. Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND COLEGATE,
Group Director,
Economic Regulation,
Civil Aviation Authority,
CAA House,
45-59 Kingsway, WC2.

Flag of inconvenience

From Mr John Munday

Sir, The death's head, the bones, the whole skeleton, the hour glass, death's dart, those emblems of mortality found on old tombstones all featured, evidently on pirate flags.

An illustration of a selection, dating from Queen Anne's time, will be found reproduced in Basil Lubbock's *The Blackwall Frigates*, 1922 and later editions.

As Mr Hague (July 14) surmises, the bones could be behind or beneath the skull but the message seems to have been the same: "no quarter" — "dead men tell no tales". One could design an even jollier Roger by rearranging the approved ingredients to form an original, unique and forbidding design and it is of interest to note that during the Second World War some of HM submarines flew a Jolly Roger whereby the "kill" was recorded. Yours faithfully,
JOHN MUNDAY,
2 Feathers Place,
Greenwich, SE10.

Distress in miscarriage

From the Reverend Canon Colin Slee

Sir, You report today (July 19) the distressing case of a doctor found guilty by the General Medical Council of serious professional misconduct in relation to telling a woman to dispose of the foetus, caused by her having a miscarriage. This is not a particularly unusual occurrence.

The parish staff of the Cathedral and Abbey Church of Saint Alban have been in contact with local medical authorities during the past few months concerning the general issue of miscarriages, and the proper treatment of those concerned. It has been our experience that there is no one officially responsible for dealing with the disposal of miscarried pregnancies.

We have frequently found distressed mothers who have been responsible for disposal themselves either, as you report, flushing them

Barristers' monopoly unjustified

From Colin R. McEwen

Sir, On July 25 you reported that Lord Chief Justice Lane had suggested that certain minor crimes should be triable in the magistrates' court rather than in the crown court in an effort to save costs. He particularly noted that few crown court trials, no matter how trivial their substance, take less than one or two days.

On the following day you noted that the Chairman of the Bar, Mr Michael Wright QC, was attacking the suggestion that solicitors employed in the proposed prosecution service should be permitted to appear in the crown courts, work normally reserved for barristers.

His principal grounds for opposition were apparently that less work would be available to young barristers and that ultimately it might lead to a fused profession, which suggestion was rejected by the Benson Commission. I suggest that, in this day and age, the retention of a monopoly merely on the grounds that it provides work for the younger members of the profession cannot be justified and that the proposed new service is one of several new factors which render the Benson Commission's recommendation obsolete. Certainly the Government has seen little force in either argument advanced by Mr Wright when considering the position of solicitors in recent months.

If the rules are not relaxed for the new prosecution service this must surely mean that the able and more experienced solicitor advocates will not be attracted to join, as they will be obliged to hand all crown court matters to barristers who may be a good deal less experienced. Mr Wright surely cannot be correct in arguing that "serious cases such as those that come before the crown court" should provide the "basic training ground" upon which young criminal barristers learn their trade.

If these cases truly are of a serious nature, then they should be dealt with by an advocate who has already learnt his trade elsewhere and the local magistrates' court provide just such a training for the specialist solicitor.

In the wider context, if it is accepted that the aim of the legal system is to provide justice for the ordinary citizen then the present strict and inflexible financial rules imposed on the fund by the Treasury provide a real threat to it. In the magistrates' court, where solicitors normally appear as advocates it is unusual for a trial to last more than half a day. Given that the presentation of a case by a barrister in the crown court involves a duplication of work for both the prosecution and defence, and given the length of an average crown court trial as assessed by the Lord Chief Justice I suggest that the saving to the Legal Aid Fund of granting a right of audience to solicitors would be significant and that the money now saved by the Legal Aid Fund could be well used elsewhere. Of course none of this would prevent a specialist barrister being employed in an appropriate case. We must expect the barristers to be as eloquent in defence of the bar's

monopoly as they would be for the most valued of their clients, but in the last analysis they are defending what is, in this day and age, indefensible.

Yours sincerely,
C. R. McEWEN,
5 Byron Court,
South Marston,
Swindon,
Wiltshire,
July 27.

From Mr A. S. Lamboll, JP

Sir, As one who has served as a magistrate in the London area for 17 years, I endorse wholeheartedly the Lord Chief Justice when he calls (report, July 25) for the abolition of the right to trial by jury in cases of trivial thefts, for I have always felt that if the value involved is less than say, £100, the powers of a magistrates' court are adequate.

Despite the cost to the taxpayer and the time taken in the higher courts, the principle has always been accepted that election for trial by jury is reasonable on the grounds that anyone convicted of theft, or indeed fraud, however minimal the sum involved, is liable to immediate dismissal, disqualification from practice if a professional, and loss of livelihood and possible hardship for the rest of his or her life; the stigma remains forever.

To avoid this slightly unnecessary prejudice, cannot the law provide for "petty" offences which will make it clear to any employer or professional organisation that the conviction was against a misdemeanour of but momentary aberration, which perhaps society might accept, on one isolated occasion? I am etc,
ALAN LAMBOLL,
Little Buckden,
Ken,
Mr Woodbridge,
Suffolk,
July 26.

From Mr Gershon Ellenbogen

Sir, Some years ago I was deputy judge at the trial of an elderly tramp, who was charged with stealing a Mars bar from a supermarket. Being of no fixed abode, and with many previous convictions, he spent some months in custody before the trial (making sure of this free board and lodging by breaking a window or two after his first court appearance).

As the evidence afforded overwhelming proof of his guilt, prosecuting counsel rightly forbore to address the jury; and defence counsel did the best he could for his client, exploring every cul-de-sac and leaving no pebble unturned. After a retirement of two hours (oh, to have been a fly on that wall!), the jury unanimously acquitted. The hearing had taken the best part of two days.

Did it really serve the interests of justice that this defendant could insist on trial by jury, when after a brief trial in a magistrates' court he would, if convicted, have been sentenced to (say) "£10 or one day", and been released forthwith?

I am etc,
GERSHON ELLENBOGEN,
2 Gray's Inn Square, WCI,
July 27.

Beatrix Potter proposal

From Mr Peter Mayer

Sir, I am writing to comment on the anxieties expressed in Mr R. J. Q. James's letter of July 23 about the Beatrix Potter theme park being planned by the American entrepreneur, Mr Robert Jani, "for profit".

First, your report of July 17 cited the theme in the Lake District. In fact its siting is not yet settled but will certainly not be in the Lake District.

More importantly, the public will have to judge of the quality of the theme park when it opens. The Warnes, who first published Beatrix Potter, and Allen Lane, who founded Penguin, were entrepreneurs, publishing for profit, and had an understanding of and respect for their writers' art.

The Penguin of today, I believe, is not different. Nor are the words "entrepreneur", "profit" and indeed "American" necessarily pejorative, as Mr James implies.

I should add that Penguin, like Frederick Warnes before them, devote much time and care to checking the standards of anything bearing Beatrix Potter's name. It is radical enquiry can explore the merit of any proposed new scheme.

The Family Welfare Association calls upon the Government to institute such an enquiry and not use the work of the present review panels as a preliminary to it. Yours,
R. E. MORLEY, Director,
The Family Welfare Association,
501-505 Kingsland Road,
Dalston, E8,
July 16.

It must also be concluded that many mothers suffer great distress completely unknown. I know of a mother having a miscarriage (not in this city), who was refused access to her GP by his receptionist and told she could have an appointment five days hence even though she pleaded that she was at that very time miscarrying. Such private agony must be frequent, as figures show miscarriages to be several times the incidence of birth.

At present we only learn of such circumstances through our regular parish visitors and contacts, quite properly, doctors must observe the confidentiality of their relationship and are not in a position to inform others.

Yours sincerely,
COLIN SLEE,
The Old Rectory,
Sumpter Yard,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire,
July 19.

Helping hand at time of divorce

From the Reverend John Bradford

Sir, The plea of Mrs Thelma Fisher (July 19) for the Church of England to give serious thought to offering help at the time of a couple's divorce puts the finger on a worrying weakness in pastoral practice.

Although in law the only ground for divorce is irretrievable breakdown, in a real life the suffering within a broken marriage stems from three causes: 1. The gradual extinction of love. 2. Injury of one kind or another within the marriage relationship. 3. Desertion.

It is the task of the Church's pastoral counselling (who may or may not be a clergyman) to be clear about these categories and to give pastoral care suited to the type of trauma suffered. Such pastoral care would include support for any reasonable possibility for reconciliation.

In cases where reconciliation is not effective the Church of England, and any church, needs to help the individual to be at peace with himself or herself after divorce and to grow in a spirit of reconciliation of a divorce. Attention should be given, for example, to a service for the recognition of a divorce such as that drafted by the Reverend John H. Westerhoff, of the American Episcopal Church.

Such a background of assistance and understanding by the Church would give a context within which the Church's care for the children of divorcing parents could best be developed.

In the report of the ecumenical working party on the effects of divorce on children published by the society last year the key recommendation was to see the needs and rights of the child or teenager as being of paramount importance. A five-point programme of pastoral support from the churches was proposed.

There is no question but that a holistic approach of pastoral care for all members of a divorcing family is the ideal. Current debate about ecclesiastical procedures in connection with the remarriage should not be allowed to obscure these fundamental pastoral issues. Yours faithfully,
JOHN BRADFORD,
Chaplain Missioner,
The Children's Society,
Church of England Children's Society,
Old Town Hall,
Kennington Road, SE11,
July 23.

Appointment of Bishops

From the Bishop of Kensington

Sir, There is one reason why the Church of England should be grateful that the House of Commons has refused to agree to the Appointment of Bishops Measure, even if it is a reason of which Mr Enoch Powell would scarcely approve.

The traditional procedure whereby a bishop must be elected by his dean and chapter has two merits. First, it is statutory; and secondly, however formalized the process may be, the Prime Minister's nomination is openly subject to the judgment of the local church.

The new arrangement whereby names are proposed to the Prime Minister by the Crown Appointments Commission is no adequate substitute because, first, it has no statutory force, and secondly, there is no open check on it. Nobody is supposed to know if the Prime Minister rejects the Church's judgment.

The ancient procedure may be costly and embarrassing. But it should not be abolished until it is replaced by another instrument which will give statutory, and not merely discretionary, expression to the role the local church in the choice of its chief pastor. Yours faithfully,
MARK KENNINGTON,
19 Campden Hill Square, W8,
July 23.

Man of Letters

From Mr Laurence Mann

Sir, Your correspondents, Mr and Mrs John Rabson (July 23) ask for the correct method of indicating one with a plurality of doctorates.

I would suggest that it would not be incorrect to follow the fairly usual practice of doubling the last letter of the relevant abbreviation as is frequently done in the cases of a Bachelor of Laws (LLB); pages (pp); or clauses (cl).

This would lead to the abbreviation of PhD, which is neither unwieldy nor, I submit, a radical departure from tradition. Yours faithfully,
LAURENCE MANN,
31 Braemar Avenue,
Purley Oaks,
Surrey,
July 23.

From Mr H. A. Guy

Sir, Mr and Mrs Rabson (July 23) ask for suggestions how to indicate more than one doctorate. I would suggest PhD (i/s) — with feeling, as, after two attempts, I am entitled to sign myself.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. GUY (Failed PhD(i/s)),
7 Camden Way,
Dorchester,
Dorset,
July 24.

From Mr R. S. Cookson

Sir, Dr?
Yours faithfully,
R. S. COOKSON (8 letters),
20 Temple Fortune Lane,
Hamstead Garden Suburb, NW11,
July 23.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The key to American success on jobs

How has America made jobs by the million while Britain has just made longer dole queues? According to Mr Nigel Lawson, the answer lies in flexible labour markets, through which people price themselves into jobs. According to his opponents, it lies in American federal government policy, which has increased the demand for the fruits of labour by spending much more than is raised in tax. The painful but clear lesson for Britain is that wage behaviour is vital to either argument.

Since the low points of the output recession in the United States (late 1982), employment there has risen by nearly 7 million and unemployment has fallen from nearly 11 per cent to just over 7 per cent. Output began to creep back up in 1981, in Britain, but employment carried on falling for another two years. Despite a rise of nearly a quarter of a million since the spring of 1983, the total number of jobs here is still lower than it was at the bottom point of our output recession, and unemployment has risen with hardly a pause.

At the same time, of course, the American federal budget deficit has risen, while Britain's has fallen though by less than intended. The impact of government action as a whole, (including state or local authorities) was not therefore as different as policy headlines might suggest. The crucial differences were America's ability to turn more of the nominal monetary increase in demand into real output gains; and to generate more jobs for each percentage increase in real output.

To both parts of this double miracle, wage behaviour was critical. Wage moderation has allowed the American boom to go on much stronger and longer without overheating into a cost explosion and credit crunch.

Negotiations with the car workers are giving the first sign of trouble ahead; but it is truly astonishing how cool the American labour markets have remained so far. Can anyone confidently assert that Britain would behave in the same way?

Now this, please note, is not to argue that unemployment or slow growth are essential to wage restraint in Britain. Unemployment has not worked as "Mrs Thatcher's pay policy": government strategy actually worked to push up real wages, and earnings are still running well ahead of inflation. But it is to argue that wage moderation in America has a great deal to do with its superior employment performance.

American wages rose much less than American prices during the United States recession - that is, "real wages" fell. And they have risen so little during the subsequent American boom that total "real labour costs" are, according to calculations by the London Business School, still about 7 per cent lower than in 1979. But real wages carried on up during Britain's recession. Today totally real labour costs are about 8 per cent higher than in 1979, and still rising.

Britain's higher wage inflation not only makes it harder to imagine an inflation-free boom. Its important consequence is to make fewer jobs for a given rate of growth. This is because in Britain, though not in America, the price of labour has risen in relation to the price of machines.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development recently calculated that between 1973 and 1981 the cost of labour in manufacturing rose 66 per cent, in relation to the cost of capital, in Britain; in the United States, the ratio between the cost of labour and the cost of capital, in Britain; in the United States, the ratio between the cost of labour and the cost of capital was almost unchanged.

But to those of you who have patiently read us economic journalists prating for years of the virtues of higher productivity, the American comparison still contains a puzzle. Productivity has been lower in

Britain than in America, though recently rising faster - which has inevitably meant jobs for a given rate of economic growth. Yet is not the high-wage, high-productivity path the route to greater personal prosperity for those who have held on to their jobs. The trouble is that at least part of that apparent gain in productivity, and therefore of the real wage increases it has financed, has been generated by closing down the least productive parts of industry, a policy of declaring Peter redundant to pay Paul.

The effect is to raise the general level of wages in the economy in relation to the cost of capital, and so make it more difficult for new jobs to appear. It is foolishly easy to blame the trade unions, who have after all only been fulfilling their bargaining role in a market economy, which does not provide for a national trade-off between pay and jobs. It is the behaviour of employers which is actually more puzzling.

Yet at a time of record unemployment, the British trade unions are spending time discussing the need for a national minimum wage, which would put further upward pressure on the British wage structure. It is worth dealing with a couple of their arguments, again by comparison with America, before drawing a few rather British conclusions.

The United States has, at least in theory, a national minimum wage, while Britain has only wages councils, covering at most 2.7 million people. Thus, it can be argued America's powerful employment performance has not been hindered by a statutory wage floor, and the same would be true in Britain.

Not so. The American minimum wage has been declining in real terms - even faster, in fact than average wages. So a gap in the wage distribution has been opening up, into which American teenagers and women have been pouring by the million.

A pamphlet published today by the Institute of Economic Affairs, entitled *Low pay - or no pay* (IEA, £2.50), attempts to present the academic evidence from America of the damaging effect of a wage floor in Britain. Since it rather unhelpfully does not discuss recent American experience, it is worth looking at another just-published pamphlet - *From the Dole Queue to the Sweatshop* (Low Pay Unit, £1.00) - which attempts to establish the opposite and rather revealingly fails.

Mr Henry Neuberger, economic adviser to Mr Neil Kinnock, has run the idea of a modest minimum wage of only £80 a week through the public version of the Treasury's econometric model. This suggests that a minimum wage would increase unemployment. Mr Neuberger brushes this aside, arguing that the Treasury model overstates the effect. But why then did he use this model, rather than another which might more closely reflect his view of the economy?

But is it actually possible to prevent real wages rising in Britain? The attempt to do so was, of course, what led us down the path to statutory incomes policy. Two newer policies offer an oblique approach to the same problem. One is to explore further the ideas on offer for reducing the marginal cost of employing extra people.

The other is to take the steam out of the minimum wage debate by dealing with low incomes in the proper way: by reforming the social security system to provide decent income support for the families of the low paid, and integrating the new system into computerized PAYE to remove the old stigma of the means test. These two approaches are not, in fact, miles apart from one another; and they begin to add up to the kind of labour market strategy the Government has so singularly lacked.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Boeing's \$1bn oil barter adds to pressure on prices

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

The trade deal under which Saudi Arabia will buy 10 Rolls-Royce-engine jumbo jets with payment in oil is now being seen as one of the main factors affecting world oil prices, and consequently the world value of sterling and gold.

The contract for 10 Boeing 747s and 40 Rolls-Royce RB-211 engines is worth almost \$1 billion (£775m) and Boeing is being paid by the Saudi Arabian Government in oil. No cash is changing hands. Boeing is receiving \$1 billion of oil.

International oil traders now believe that there are signs of the oil involved flowing through the world spot markets and adding to the present oversupply.

The official Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' price of \$29 and the official North Sea price of \$30 are



Sheikh Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, under pressure because of low oil demand and a comparative abundance of supplies from countries within Opec and from non-Opec producers.

The Soviet Union has added to the confused picture by cutting the official price of its Urals light crude by \$1.50 a

OIL CONSUMPTION			
Percentages changes on a year earlier			
	April	May	June
US	+5	+7	+1
Japan	+7	+5	+4
France	-16	-4	na
Italy	+11	-1	-10
Britain	+24	+24	+22

barrel on contract prices. Egypt, which produces about 700,000 barrels a day, is expected to follow with a cut in its export contract price this week.

Prices for North Sea crudes are being kept at their official market prices by the British National Oil Corporation, but some customers are pressing for a downward review in the light of falling spot market prices.

The Saudi oil has been passed on by Boeing to international oil dealers for trading in line with normal practice when oil is

used directly to pay for capital goods.

However, the market is confused over which month's output this oil has come from - Saudi Arabia has a 5 million barrel a day Opec quota - or if it has been drawn partly from the stocks Saudi Arabia has built in tankers.

Both Boeing and the Saudi Government are refusing to comment on the deal or on the valuation per barrel of the oil.

However, international traders in Rotterdam and New York feel that Saudi Arabia valued it at \$29 a barrel, while it is now being sold on to customers at anything up to \$5 a barrel less.

Ironically, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Oil Minister and the main proponent within Opec of orderly marketing, is to visit Britain in the next month to discuss Opec's annoyance at Britain increasing its North Sea output.

US NOTEBOOK

Even Japan trails on high tech

Fundamental changes are taking place in the US economy, as it moves into the "quaternary stage" of development and they are having an important effect on the value of the dollar. This stage of economic development is also known as the "information society" or the "third industrial revolution" (after steam and the railways).

The trend of US employment is away from unpleasant factory work towards service industries, where the high-technology boom is. The information sector (finance, insurance, property, trade, transport, public utilities and communications) has raised its share of output in the non-farm economy from under 35 per cent in the mid-1960s to nearly 65 per cent today.

Output from the goods sector (manufacturing, mining and construction) has fallen from about 45 per cent to about 38 per cent. Information workers (managers, professionals, sales workers and the like) now account for about 60 per cent of all hours worked.

Mr Stephen Roach, vice-president and senior economist at Morgan Stanley, introduced a path-breaking analysis of the post-war boom in America.

He said: "In 1983, we estimate the capital endowment of the average information worker matched that of the average production worker on the assembly line for the first time - a trend that now brings the information sector to the forefront of economic change in this country. Moreover, with the steady miniaturization of the 'chip' and the concomitant revolution in computer software, information-related technologies embody the potential for efficiencies that are beyond the realm of present-day comprehension."

The US has seized the leadership in the world of high technology. America companies produce nearly 100 per cent of the information processing equipment sold in America. In Europe, they command 81 per cent and in Asia, 45 per cent.

The clever Japanese have failed utterly to meet America's challenge in high technology.

A sea of change is taking place, as America surges into the "quaternary stage". The primary stage was a mining and agriculture, the secondary was manufacturing, the tertiary was retail and wholesale trade, finance and real estate.

Maxwell Newton

Nigerian debt manoeuvre

By John Lawless

Nigeria will announce today that it is prepared to pay its insured short-term trade creditors with six-year promissory notes, worth about \$2.4 billion (£1.85 billion).

The terms of the offer will be the same as those agreed during the past few months with the bulk of uninsured creditors, to cover sums up to \$3.6 billion.

Bankers who have not been aware of behind-the-scenes moves by Nigeria are "astounded" that it is going public with the offer without the agreement of the world's export credit agencies.

They see it as an attempt to outmanoeuvre the agencies - led by Britain's Export Credits

Guarantee Department, which has by far the largest overdue debts insured in Nigeria totalling between £600m and £800m.

They also believe it may be an attempt to bring pressure to bear on the International Monetary Fund. Talks with the IMF for a standby credit worth up to \$3.1 billion have stalled repeatedly this year because an economic recovery programme cannot be agreed. Nigeria is resisting devaluation.

The agencies in turn have been insisting that they will not refinance Nigeria's short-term debts until an IMF package has been agreed - with, in Britain's case, a syndicated medium-term bank loan managed by Barclays

International to cover all ECGD's risks, ready to go in place.

The debts have been sitting like a financial timebomb on the ECGD's doorstep. When it announces its results for the last financial year, late next month, they will show claims doubling to more than £600m, pushing it into the red for the first time in 30 years and forcing it to borrow from the Treasury-held Consolidated Fund.

Today's statement from the Central Bank of Nigeria will simply say that it "has now decided to extend to insured creditors the offer which was previously limited to uninsured creditors".

Third World lending drops

By Michael Prest

New lending to developing countries fell sharply in the first quarter of this year and they became net suppliers of banking funds to their industrial counterparts, the Bank for International Settlements says in a report today.

The BIS, which was set up before the Second World War as a central bankers' bank to oversee international capital flows, says that in the first three months of 1984 only \$2.5 billion (£1.9 billion) of new

lending went to countries outside its reporting area. Total lending during the quarter was \$25 billion.

By contrast, the comparable figures for the last three months of 1983 were \$17.5 billion and \$40 billion. Lending for all of 1983 amounted to \$85 billion, and by the end of the first quarter of this year outstanding bank lending was \$1,115 billion.

After allowing for accounting quirks, \$24 billion was lent to reporting area countries in the opening quarter of the year. The

BIS reporting area includes all the major industrial nations, along with Luxembourg, Austria, Denmark and Ireland. American banks in the Bahamas, Panama, Hongkong and Singapore also come under the BIS umbrella.

The BIS also reports that the quarter saw an inflow of \$6.4 billion from outside the reporting area.

Lending to US banks was \$6 billion against \$17.3 billion in the final three months of 1983.

ABRIDGED PARTICULARS

Application will be made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the issued share capital of Jaguar plc to be admitted to the Official List. These abridged particulars do not constitute an invitation to purchase shares.



JAGUAR plc

Offer for Sale

by
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
on behalf of
BLMC Limited

of 177,880,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each at 165p per share payable in full on application and underwritten by
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Authorised		Issued and fully paid following the Offer for Sale	
£		£	
60,000,000		45,000,000	
1		1	
60,000,001		45,000,001	

The Jaguar Group is engaged in the design, development, manufacture and sale of luxury motor cars under the marque names of "Jaguar" and "Daimler". The Application List for the Ordinary shares now being offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Friday 3rd August 1984 and may be closed as soon thereafter as Hill Samuel & Co. Limited may determine.

The Offer for Sale is being advertised in full with an Application Form, in the Financial Times and the Daily Telegraph on Monday 30th July 1984.

Copies of the Offer for Sale with an Application Form may be obtained from the following addresses in London:

- Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, 100 Wood Street, EC2P 2JA
19 St. James's Square, SW1Y 4JQ
39 Wigmore Street, W1H 0AL
 - J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, 120 Cheapside, EC2V 6DS
 - Kleinwort, Benson Limited, 20 Fenchurch Street, EC3P 3DB
 - Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited, 21 Moorfields, EC2P 2HT
 - S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., 33 King William Street, EC4R 9AS
 - Cazenove & Co., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, EC2R 2AN
The Stock Exchange, EC2P 2JX
 - Laing & Cruickshank, Piercy House, Copthall Avenue, EC2R 7BE
The Stock Exchange, EC2P 2JX
 - Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, EC4A 4HD
Stock Exchange Branch, 8 Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, EC2R 7HT
- Copies of the Offer for Sale with an Application Form may be obtained from the following addresses outside London:
- Aberdeen: Barclays Bank PLC, 1 Rubislaw Terrace, AB9 1BE
 - Belfast: Allied Irish Banks Limited, 2 Royal Avenue, BT1 1DR
 - Birmingham: Barclays Bank PLC, P.O. Box 34, 63 Colmore Row, B3 2BY
 - Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, 71 New Street, B2 4DU
 - Bournemouth: Barclays Bank PLC, P.O. Box 1, 61 Old Christchurch Road, BH1 1ER
 - Bristol: Barclays Bank PLC, P.O. Box 207, 40 Corn Street, BS59 7W
 - Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, 15 Clare Street, BS1 1XQ
 - Cardiff: Barclays Bank PLC, P.O. Box 69, 121 Queen Street, CF1 1SG
 - Channel Islands: Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, 7 Bond Street, St. Helier, Jersey
 - Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, 8 Leleuvre Street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey
 - Coventry: Barclays Bank PLC, P.O. Box 2, 25 High Street, CV1 5QZ
 - Dublin: Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, Hill Samuel House, 25-28 Adelaide Road, Dublin 2
 - Edinburgh: Barclays Bank PLC, 35 St. Andrew Square, EH2 2AD
 - Glasgow: Barclays Bank PLC, 90 St. Vincent Street, G2 5UQ
 - Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, 23 St. Vincent Place, G1 2DT
 - Leeds: Barclays Bank PLC, 37 Park Row, LS1 1HS
 - Liverpool: Barclays Bank PLC, P.O. Box 107, 4 Water Street, L69 2DU
 - Manchester: Barclays Bank PLC, P.O. Box 357, 17 York Street, M60 2AU
 - Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, 7 Booth Street, M2 4AE
 - Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Barclays Bank PLC, P.O. Box 10A, Collingwood Street, NE99 1DA
 - Nottingham: Barclays Bank PLC, P.O. Box 18, Old Market Square, NE1 6FF
 - Southampton: Barclays Bank PLC, P.O. Box 2, 30 High Street, SO9 7AB

Three banks to report

The High Street clearing banks round off their interim dividend season this week. Midland, hit by bad debt provisions and losses by its Crocker offshoot in the United States, has suffered a fall in profits from £136m to £70m.

But the others, despite bad debts, are likely to fare much better. Tomorrow, National Westminster should disclose £263m, against £230m, on Thursday, Barclays is expected to produce £306m - which would be a rise of £44m - and on Friday, Lloyds should have some £211m in its sights, compared with £194m.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week
FT-SE 100 Index: 995.8 down 14.2
FT Index: 778.4 up 0.2
FT All Share: 78.16 down 0.28
FT All Share: 488.94 down 4.47
Barrington: 17,757
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 59.10 down 2.39
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest): 1114.62 up 13.25
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,036.12 up 50.85
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index: 785.59 down 15.11

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Change on week
Sterling
\$1.3105 down 135pts
Index 78.4 down 0.3
DM 3.78 down 0.005
FF 11.5875 down 0.015
Yen 321.25 down 3.0
Dollar
Index 137.3 up 0.4
DM 2.8820 up 0.026

NEW YORK

Sterling \$1.3145
Dollar DM 2.8850

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Bristol Oil and Minerals, Burnmex, European Assets Trust, Greaves and Rotork, Fins: Alico Investment Trust, Gray Electronics, Hogg Robinson, Merton Brothers (Ald), Park Food Group, Alfred Pready, Routledge and Kegan Paul, Staver Zigmund and F H Tomkins.
TOMORROW - Interim: Arbuthnot Yen Bond Fund, Broomfield Engineering, Grindlays Holdings, National Westminster Bank and R Kelvin Watson, Fins: Alm Group, Arlington Motor Holdings, Gordon and Goch Holdings, J Jarvis, Masaryk Pharmaceuticals, Mercantile House, Reed Executive and David S Smith Holdings).
WEDNESDAY - Interim: Braid Group, Ocean Transport and Trading, Fins: Griceland Exploration and Finance, Heiburger Brooks and TR City of London Trust.
THURSDAY - Interim: Aaronson Brothers, Barclays Bank, T Cowie, Johnstone's Paints, Law Debenure Corporation and Lonrho. Fins: Peter Black Holdings.
FRIDAY - Interim: British American and General Trust and Lloyds Bank.

The rising price of healthy eating

Tony Hollingworth

Eating habits have changed dramatically over the past 20 years and are likely to change as dramatically again over the next 20.

Over the next few years we shall eat less but eat better and be prepared to pay more to do so. It may be that we shall have to pay more than we might expect because we are now moving into an era in which the big manufacturers are no longer able to develop and market the big brand names that have been such an important element in our eating habits over the past 20 years.

We tend not to appreciate that the relatively low cost of today's grocery bill owes more to the mass marketing techniques and economies of production that made today's household brand names possible than to the price-cutting activities of the supermarkets that sell those brands.

Fibre has become an essential ingredient of our diet and a recent report tells us that the nation's fat intake should be reduced - by 17 per cent. Unfortunately, the healthy eaters will find that they will have to pay more for their food as they are in a minority and the big manufacturers cannot supply minority tastes at a low price, largely because the economies of the long production line and nationwide distribution are no longer available to them.

As consumers come under

ever greater pressure to change their eating habits - they will expect the widespread availability of the appropriate products. The relevant manufacturers will have picked up the changes in attitude from their consumer research programmes and some will set out on the long haul of providing the consumer with what he or she wants.

Unfortunately, such changes are very gradual and the immediate size of such new markets is not sufficient to justify heavy investment in manufacturing facilities and heavy spending on consumer advertising. The large food manufacturer finds it extremely costly to respond to short-term fashion since it could be five years before it can judge whether today's fashion is a genuine long-term trend.

Today's innovators are the retailers. No single manufacturer has played a greater role in extending the range and quality of foodstuffs available to the buying public than Marks and Spencer. Through about 200 shops, Marks and Spencer has demonstrated that people will pay more for higher quality and greater product differentiation. Inevitably, the leading supermarket groups have followed Marks and Spencer's example and as they seek to establish

their own separate identities the private label has become more important than the national brands which are common to everyone.

The manufacturer who seeks to introduce a new product now finds that he cannot win. If he is brave enough to incur the massive expense in establishing a new brand he will quickly find that his big customers suggest that he supplies them with a private label version. Not wishing to cut his own throat he declines, and finds that his customers are negotiating with his competitors for the supply of a similar product.

Once the product is on the shelves in private label form at a price below the promoted brand, the brand, and its originator are under pressure. This was not always so. Not so long ago private label was regarded as a cheap and inferior substitute to the advertised brand.

Now that the leading retail groups have invested so much money in their own consumer advertising and so much time in upgrading the quality of their private label products, the distinction has become blurred.

In today's food marketing environment it is almost impossible to produce a leading new brand, because anything that looks like a winner and the

retailer is better placed than anyone to know, will be cannibalized by the retailer or by a competitor.

So who then is going to manufacture the products that will satisfy the changing tastes of today's consuming public? The small manufacturer does not usually have the resources to satisfy the requirements of a Sainsbury or a Tesco and if he did he would be totally dependent for his livelihood on that customer.

The large manufacturer is in a similar position. Although his resources may be greater his production line, his labour force and his investment are equally vulnerable.

To date, the retailers have handled their customers with their suppliers reasonably well but they have in recent years enjoyed rising margins and rapidly rising profits. The time must come when competition between retailers will start to bite and that will mean a tighter squeeze on suppliers.

Further pressure on the food manufacturing industry will eventually lead to a deterioration in product quality and higher prices. The brand has always provided the guarantee of price and quality. In allowing its demise to be hastened the customer cannot win.

The author is head of research at stockbroker Lawrence Prust.

USM REVIEW

Britoil
Energy at work for Britain

At last, a rumour we can confirm.

These past few months you've probably heard more about Continental than you'd care to know.

Now, we're happy to report, we have a plan designed to solve our problems in the best interest of everyone concerned.

The key provision of the plan is that Continental will continue to operate as a vital financial institution, free of the bulk of the problem loans which had become a burden on our financial and human resources.

We want to emphasise that, while the FDIC will have a strong investment position in the bank, Continental will be privately managed.

And we will be competitive.

The situation is complex. And so is the solution. It will take time. And it won't be easy. But with the continued support of our friends, employees and customers, it can be done.

We'll be telling you more about our plan in the weeks to come.

But right now, all of us at the bank would like to thank all of you who've given us your loyalty and encouragement. And assure you that we are committed to emerging a stronger and healthier Continental.



CONTINENTAL BANK

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

STMENT TRUSTS
PROBONDS
& PROSPER
UND LIMITE
Capital
PLC
Russell P

**Claims required for
+40 points**
Claimants should ring 0254-53

[illegible]

21.5%	185	-3	157	65	1
21.2%	185	0	79	81	10
20.7%	185	-8	178	81	10
20.5%	185	-3	88	62	1
20.4%	185	-3	88	62	1
20.3%	185	-3	79	39	1
20.2%	185	+23	83	12	1
19.8%	185	+63	83	12	1
19.7%	185	-3	83	12	1
19.6%	185	-3	83	12	1
19.5%	185	-3	83	12	1
19.4%	185	-3	83	12	1
19.3%	185	-3	83	12	1
19.2%	185	-3	83	12	1
19.1%	185	-3	83	12	1
19.0%	185	-3	83	12	1
18.9%	185	-3	83	12	1
18.8%	185	-3	83	12	1
18.7%	185	-3	83	12	1
18.6%	185	-3	83	12	1
18.5%	185	-3	83	12	1
18.4%	185	-3	83	12	1
18.3%	185	-3	83	12	1
18.2%	185	-3	83	12	1
18.1%	185	-3	83	12	1
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17.5%	185	-3	83	12	1
17.4%	185	-3	83	12	1
17.3%	185	-3	83	12	1
17.2%	185	-3	83	12	1
17.1%	185	-3	83	12	1
17.0%	185	-3	83	12	1
16.9%	185	-3	83	12	1
16.8%	185	-3	83	12	1
16.7%	185	-3	83	12	1
16.6%	185	-3	83	12	1
16.5%	185	-3	83	12	1
16.4%	185	-3	83	12	1
16.3%	185	-3	83	12	1
16.2%	185	-3	83	12	1
16.1%	185	-3	83	12	1
16.0%	185	-3	83	12	1
15.9%	185	-3	83	12	1
15.8%	185	-3	83	12	1
15.7%	185	-3	83	12	1
15.6%	185	-3	83	12	1
15.5%	185	-3	83	12	1
15.4%	185	-3	83	12	1
15.3%	185	-3	83	12	1
15.2%	185	-3	83	12	1
15.1%	185	-3	83	12	1
15.0%	185	-3	83	12	1
14.9%	185	-3	83	12	1
14.8%	185	-3	83	12	1
14.7%	185	-3	83	12	1
14.6%	185	-3	83	12	1
14.5%	185	-3	83	12	1
14.4%	185	-3	83	12	1
14.3%	185	-3	83	12	1
14.2%	185	-3	83	12	1
14.1%	185	-3	83	12	1
14.0%	185	-3	83	12	1
13.9%	185	-3	83	12	1
13.8%	185	-3	83	12	1
13.7%	185	-3	83	12	1
13.6%	185	-3	83	12	1
13.5%	185	-3	83	12	1
13.4%	185	-3	83	12	1
13.3%	185	-3	83	12	1

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

● Ex dividend. ● Ex all. ● Forecast dividend ● Corrected price. ● Interim payment passed. † Price at suspension. ● Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. ● Bid for company. ● Pre-merger figures. ● Forecast earnings. ● Ex capital distribution. † Ex rights. ● Ex scrip or share split. † T data. ● Free. † Price adjusted for late dealings. No significant



LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government

DANGER: Government Health WARNING:

CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH

Defeat

Pringle
as Esso

Gloucester & Northampton

Gloucester & Northampton

Hipwo

BOWLS

A quarter given and Belliss has the world title taped

By Gordon Allan

A New Zealander will defend the singles title at the next world championships, at Auckland in 1985. At Westburn Park, Aberdeen on Saturday, before 7,500 sun-drenched spectators, Peter Belliss, aged 32, a cheerful giant from Wanganui, beat Willie Wood, of Scotland, 21-20 in a final that could not have been more dramatic if it had been stage-managed.

It was a play in three acts. In the first, Belliss established an 11-3 lead. In the second, Wood scored 15 shots to one to lead 18-12 the overture, it seemed, to success. In the third, Belliss, bringing the mat up the green and throwing Wood marginally off his line, advanced to the goal.

Belliss, within one shot of victory, held two protected by a cluster of front bowls. Wood drew around them and trailed the jack, to a miniature version of the Hampden road.

At the last end Wood held the winner and Belliss, with a running bowl, displaced it sufficiently to justify a measure. Jim Muir, the umpire, tried one of the new sonic measures. Found it wanting, and resorted to the traditional tape. Belliss's bowl was in by a quarter of an inch.

As it was winter with now in New Zealand, the bowls season has closed down, so all I can do is rest at home for another six weeks. In fact, my only official engagement in that time is as best man at the wedding of one of my bowling partners.

However, Belliss has not seen the last of the 46-year-old Wood, who will be visiting Australia and New Zealand in September and October.

RESULTS: The Singles Final P Belliss (NZ) 21, W Wood (SCO) 20. **Play-off** 2nd place D Bryant (ENG) 2, W Williams (AUS) 14. **3rd** D Coote (ZIM) 21, C Bransky (NZ) 20. **4th** G Beere (ZIM) 21, R Jones (NZ) 18. **5th** P Jones (NZ) 18, P Jones (NZ) 15. **6th** J Jones (NZ) 15, J Jones (NZ) 12. **7th** J Jones (NZ) 12, J Jones (NZ) 7. **8th** J Jones (NZ) 7, J Jones (NZ) 3. **9th** J Jones (NZ) 3, J Jones (NZ) 1. **10th** J Jones (NZ) 1, J Jones (NZ) 0.

● The English women's national bowling championship, to be held at Victoria Park, Leamington Spa, from August 6 to 15, feature 700 competitors from an original entry of 40,000.

Wood: beaten at last end

SHOOTING

Richards outguns the older hands

By Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent

David Richards, aged 24, of Mansfield, RC, who had been dropping back in the final stage, compensated on Saturday by becoming the youngest Queen's Prize winner for more than a century. With consistent shooting which took him into the final with 145, then 69 at 900 yards and 70 at 1,000 yards he finished with 284 out of 300, just in front of Captain Nick Blampied, Royal Signals.

An even younger international shot than Richards, Nick Harvey, 19, of Uppingham, Victoria, a member of last year's Great Britain cadet team, finished fourth with 282. He made the highest score, 73, in the 1,000 yards practice and counted 284 in the final stage, just above Andrew Tucker, the 1979 winner, who had the same total. Roberts, who finished in third place, was particularly unlucky when a sudden wind change, the moment he was shooting, sent one of his shots off into the outer ring, enough to lose him his extra three points and the Queen's Prize.

RESULTS: The Queen's Prize 1. D P Richards (Mansfield) 284, 2. N Harvey (Uppingham) 282, 3. A Tucker (1979 winner) 282, 4. R G Courtney (Gosport) 281. **Prize of Wides** 1. P B Kent 1 Old (Boscombe) 284, 2. P B Kent 1 Old (Boscombe) 284, 3. P B Kent 1 Old (Boscombe) 284, 4. P B Kent 1 Old (Boscombe) 284.

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Horizons

The Times guide to career development

Make the casual job pay

Don't just waste away the opportunities presented by the summer vacation. That's the advice which most graduate employers would give to undergraduates as they come down for the summer holidays. Unlike some younger job-seekers, students in higher education have the chance to acquire valuable work experience to complement their academic qualifications. Either through organized placements relevant to their studies or through casual jobs they can start developing a "track record" which could look good on their curriculum vitae.

Not only does it demonstrate that your horizons are wider than the library and the college bar it can also develop character and maturity. Even pretty menial jobs can be useful background. As one merchant bank recruit commented: "I've recently taken on an Etonian graduate trainee who, among other things, had worked in a fish-and-chip shop during his time off. I was very impressed by that."

These days, because of the competitiveness in the graduate recruitment field, a graduate's work experience needs to be carefully thought out as a strategic part of the campaign for a career. A range of work-placements showing that you can operate varied situations is useful evidence of flexibility. If you can include a job which carries some real responsibility then all the better.

What the earnest students do is get into jobs or firms which have a direct bearing on their future career ambitions. For example, Susanne Owen, a second-year history and English student, will be spending the summer working at the Townsend-Thoresen information office in Felixstowe as a deliberate step towards her long-term goal of a managerial post in travel and tourism.

"I really think that it's going to help later," says Susanne, "when I'm looking for my first job after college."

It is well-established that competent "sandwich course" students have an advantage over those who have done three years of full-time working life. The number who are taken on permanently by the firms in which they were placed for work experience is clear evidence of the success of the sandwich principle.

An interesting variation on this theme of work experience is now being provided by the Manpower Services Commission through its graduate extension programme. During the past year pilot schemes have operated at Durham and Glasgow Universities business schools with the aim of giving newly-qualified graduates a taste of work in small businesses.

For some people three years at work could be more beneficial for their future career than the same time spent in higher education. This rather disconcerting finding is one of many published in the latest survey of graduate employment prospects, *Graduates and Jobs*, recently published by the Department of Education and Science.

The survey highlights the fact that the graduates who were most successful in finding work immediately after leaving college had qualifications in medicine, accounting, electrical engineering (including electronics), civil engineering and mechanical engineering. Other graduates proving successful in finding suitable work had qualifications in education, business studies, maths and computer science, economics and law.

It also revealed that the problems facing those with degrees in arts, languages and non-business related social studies are largely connected with reduced recruitment by their traditional main employers in the public sector and education at the same time as the number of people graduating in these subjects has continued to grow.

The result is that successive generations of these graduates have had to compete increasingly for private sector jobs for which their specific degree skills are not directly in demand. *Graduates and Jobs: Some guidance for young people considering a degree, HMSO, £1.20.*

Many children who show a poor academic performance would have a better start in life if schools concentrated more on the application of the subject they taught, writes Simon Walsh. This is the view of Geoff Shillito, director of British School Technology, who has been working to introduce engineering and technology-orientated subjects into school timetables.

"It is known that many youngsters who leave school at 16 with only a few CSEs really start learning when they get onto an industrial training scheme," he explained. "They wanted to learn and showed a potential for maths which they never showed at school."

Mr Shillito explained his views at a recent WISE 84 press conference. "In the kind of work we are involved with, children make things and work with a microprocessor. The result is physically there before their eyes. This increases their motivation and makes them more employable, more able to take advantage of career opportunities. The educationalists who say: 'I want nothing to do with this, I'm just educating' are the ones who would no longer be listened to."

A new career guide specifically aimed at teenage women considering their personal and career options was published last month. The guide *Choices* by Mindy Bingham-Judy Edmondson and Sandy Stryker combines case studies with an interactive text asking questions relating to assessments, family planning, skills assessment, non-traditional careers, decision making and financial aid for university or training.

The aim is to help to young women assess their own values and goals and teach them to make their own decisions. As well as enabling female teenagers to make constructive career choices, the guide also hopes to help them make better day to day personal decisions from going shopping and choosing friends to sensitive issues like sexual involvement, drinking and smoking.

Choices, Ebury Publications, 16 Chalk Hill, Watford Herts WD1 4BN, £6.95.

Newsround

THE FLINDERS UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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University Appointments

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Chemistry Subject Officer

The School Examinations Department, which conducts the GCE examination for the University of London and centres in the UK and overseas has a vacancy for a Subject Officer in Chemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the selection of candidates for A and O levels in Chemistry, National Chemistry and related subjects as well as the administration and development of syllabuses in these subjects and/or in teaching in Chemistry in general and previous recent administrative experience in the past of examination and/or in teaching is desirable.

In view of significant changes taking place as a result of the introduction of the new 16+ examinations, applications for secondment or for a longer-term appointment are invited. The salary scale for this post is £11,100 to £14,100 per annum (interim review) plus £1,180 London Allowance with the possibility of a substantial increase based on the London Allowance with the first year. There are also two weeks holiday plus Public Holidays plus six further days.

Further particulars and application forms are available from Mrs J. A. Slater, Assistant Personnel Officer, School Examinations Department, Stewart House, 32 Russell Square, London WC1B 3DQ. Telephone 01 435 8000 ext 4884. Completed application forms should be returned no later than 31 August 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

The Centre for Arab Gulf Studies, Exeter, is seeking a Research Fellow to work on a project in the field of Arabic language and literature. The successful candidate will be responsible for the selection of candidates for the fellowship and for the administration and development of the project. The salary for this post is £11,100 to £14,100 per annum (interim review) plus £1,180 London Allowance with the possibility of a substantial increase based on the London Allowance with the first year. There are also two weeks holiday plus Public Holidays plus six further days.

Further particulars and application forms are available from Mrs J. A. Slater, Assistant Personnel Officer, School Examinations Department, Stewart House, 32 Russell Square, London WC1B 3DQ. Telephone 01 435 8000 ext 4884. Completed application forms should be returned no later than 31 August 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

DEPARTMENT OF PROSTHODONTICS

LECTURER IN PROSTHODONTICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Prosthetics with an associated honorary contract with the Glasgow Health Board. Duties will include undergraduate and postgraduate teaching, participation in research and the treatment of patients. Salary will be fixed according to placement on the University scale for clinical teachers. The maximum on the Lecturers' scale is £15,440.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Personnel Office, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, where applications (12 copies), giving the names and addresses of not more than three referees, should be lodged on or before 4th September 1984.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 5307E.

University of Edinburgh

Department of Computer Science

Two Research Fellowship

Applications are invited for two three-year SERC research fellowships (subject to confirmation from SERC) in the Department of Computer Science. The salary for these posts is £11,100 to £14,100 per annum (interim review) plus £1,180 London Allowance with the possibility of a substantial increase based on the London Allowance with the first year. There are also two weeks holiday plus Public Holidays plus six further days.

Further particulars and application forms are available from Mrs J. A. Slater, Assistant Personnel Officer, School Examinations Department, Stewart House, 32 Russell Square, London WC1B 3DQ. Telephone 01 435 8000 ext 4884. Completed application forms should be returned no later than 31 August 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

RESEARCH POSTS

Applications are invited for two research posts in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the selection of candidates for the research posts and for the administration and development of the projects. The salary for these posts is £11,100 to £14,100 per annum (interim review) plus £1,180 London Allowance with the possibility of a substantial increase based on the London Allowance with the first year. There are also two weeks holiday plus Public Holidays plus six further days.

Further particulars and application forms are available from Mrs J. A. Slater, Assistant Personnel Officer, School Examinations Department, Stewart House, 32 Russell Square, London WC1B 3DQ. Telephone 01 435 8000 ext 4884. Completed application forms should be returned no later than 31 August 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

LECTURESHIP IN GEOLOGY

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Cee-ee AM**. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.
- 6.30 **Olympic Breakfast Time**. Introduced by Frank Bough. News from Debbie Fitz at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.55; regional news at 6.58 and 7.58; David Lidd's Olympic Action Summary at 7.06, 8.06 and 8.56. Highlights of the events in Los Angeles include four swimming titles; two cycling titles; one weightlifting title; and two shooting titles. There is also news of the early results in the boxing and in the three-day event.
- 8.00 **Olympic Grandstand**. Introduced by Bob Wilson. Coverage of gymnastics, presented by Harry Carpenter; the dressage stage of the three-day event; David Lidd describes the action at the flyweight weightlifting final.
- 10.55 **Cricket: Fourth Test**. The fourth day's play in the match between England and the West Indies, introduced by Peter West.
- 12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Goodwin. The weather, prospecting, and the West Indies, introduced by Peter West.
- 1.00 **Olympic Report**. David Lidd begins his daily lunch time round-up of the news and results from Los Angeles. 1.45 **Cricket: Fourth Test**. A See-Saw programme for the very young. Coverage of the game at Old Trafford. 4.15 Regional news (see London).
- 4.20 **Play School**, presented by Brian James. 4.40 **Play Away** with Brian and Peter. 5.00 **Newsround** presented by Paul McQuinn. 5.10 **The Kids of Deceitful Street**. More adventures featuring the children who live on Deceitful Street.
- 5.40 **News with Moira Stuart**. 5.55 **South East at Six**.
- 6.15 **Olympic Grandstand**. Introduced by Desmond Lynam. Swimming, rowing, cycling and three-day event are today's sports.
- 7.10 **Star Trek: Captain Kirk** and the crew of the USS Enterprise encounter a space pirate in the form of Harcourt Fenton Mudd who has his cargo of three beautiful women to try and stop Kirk making an arrest.
- 8.00 **Only Fools and Horses**. Del decides to take Rodders and Grandad to the country where the chance of a poached salmon gives Del an idea to make money (i) (Cee-ee title page 170).
- 8.30 **The Handing Train**. On the third stage of his cycle ride down the East Coast of the United States, Mike Harding reaches West Virginia.
- 9.00 **News**.
- 9.25 **Film: Power Play (1978)**. Directed by David Hemmings and Donald Pleasence. A thriller about a plot to overthrow the despotic ruler of an unnamed country that is ruled by fear and repression. Directed by Martin Burke. (First showing on British television).
- 11.05 **Olympic Grandstand**. Introduced by Desmond Lynam. Boxing action from Harry Carpenter; the five day cycling trials presented by Alan Weeks and Hamilton Blair; the 1000 metres Time Trial cycling final described by Hugh Porter and Phil Liggett. Plus news of the opening hockey matches. News headlines and weather at approximately 11.30. Closes down at 11.50.

tv-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain**. Presented by Anne Diamond and John Campbell. News with Joyce Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.55; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; financial advice at 6.45 and 8.35; crossword at 8.50 and 8.55; sport at 8.55 and 9.00; highlights of the day at 7.45 and 8.55; highlights at 8.55 and 9.00. Highlights at 8.55 and 9.00.

TV/LONDON

- 9.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **Cartoon Classics**.
- 10.00 **Film: They Call a Mule** (1971). A black-and-white comedy starring John Huston and Edward Asner. Directed by Walter Grauman. 11.30 **Keep It in the Family**. Domestic comedy series about the Rush family (i).
- 12.00 **Flicks**. This first in a new series begins with Christopher Lillicrap telling the story of a picture for Harold's film. 12.10 **News with Laurel Parry**. 1.20 **News** from Robin Houston. 1.30 **Vintage Quiz**. Panel game between two teams captained by Pete Murray and Faith Brown.
- 2.00 **Film: A French Mistress** (1980) starring Cécile Pariser. Comedy when the new French master of a boys' public school turns out to be a pretty young woman. Directed by Roy Boulting.
- 3.55 **Cartoon Time: A Pizza Twenty** (i). 4.00 **Flicks**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **The Muppet Show**. 4.30 **He-Man and the Masters of the Universe**. The first in a new series of animated adventures. 4.45 **Cricket: Fourth Test**. The Old Firm, by Dave Humphreys. The story of a run down detective agency. 5.15 **Cricket: Fourth Test**. The Gambit. Quiz games for married couples. Introduced by Tom O'Connor.
- 5.45 **News**. 5.50 **Thames news** with John and Tina Jenkins. 6.30 **Cricket: Fourth Test**.
- 7.00 **The Krypton Factor**. Heat four of the brains and brawn competition. Gordon Burns is the questionmaster.
- 7.30 **Coronation Street**. Percy Sugden orders to stand guard when Betty Turpin has to spend some time in the hospital. (Cricket title page 170).
- 8.00 **News**. Lady Patricia is charged with the murder of her husband's husband - Lord Mountbatten. Bradley refuses to contribute to the cost of the funeral because of his wife's known adultery with the deceased (Cricket title page 170).
- 8.30 **Jonathan Dimbleby in Search of the American Dream**. The first of four programmes in which Mr Dimbleby discovers small-town rural America. (Cricket title page 170).
- 9.00 **"V"** Part one of a five-part science fiction drama to be shown on consecutive nights. The story begins when 31 cities around the world are visited by giant UFO's which broadcast an announcement calling for a meeting with the Secretary General of the United Nations. After the meeting the Secretary General announces that the visitors' Supreme Commander will address the world. It is then that the world's scientists begin to disappear.
- 10.00 **News** followed by **Thames news headlines**.
- 10.30 **"V"** continued.
- 11.20 **The Sweeney** investigate a prison disturbance (i).
- 12.20 **Night Thoughts**.

BBC 2

- 6.00 **Open University: The Pure Games**. 6.30 **Oceanography**. Carbonates. 6.55 **Maths**. Modelling. 7.00 **On Screen**. 7.10 **On Screen**. 7.15 **On Screen**. 7.20 **On Screen**. 7.25 **On Screen**. 7.30 **On Screen**. 7.35 **On Screen**. 7.40 **On Screen**. 7.45 **On Screen**. 7.50 **On Screen**. 7.55 **On Screen**. 8.00 **On Screen**. 8.05 **On Screen**. 8.10 **On Screen**. 8.15 **On Screen**. 8.20 **On Screen**. 8.25 **On Screen**. 8.30 **On Screen**. 8.35 **On Screen**. 8.40 **On Screen**. 8.45 **On Screen**. 8.50 **On Screen**. 8.55 **On Screen**. 9.00 **On Screen**. 9.05 **On Screen**. 9.10 **On Screen**. 9.15 **On Screen**. 9.20 **On Screen**. 9.25 **On Screen**. 9.30 **On Screen**. 9.35 **On Screen**. 9.40 **On Screen**. 9.45 **On Screen**. 9.50 **On Screen**. 9.55 **On Screen**. 10.00 **On Screen**. 10.05 **On Screen**. 10.10 **On Screen**. 10.15 **On Screen**. 10.20 **On Screen**. 10.25 **On Screen**. 10.30 **On Screen**. 10.35 **On Screen**. 10.40 **On Screen**. 10.45 **On Screen**. 10.50 **On Screen**. 10.55 **On Screen**. 11.00 **On Screen**. 11.05 **On 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